

No. 578.—vol. xxi.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1852.

SIXPENCE.

FREE LIBRARIES OR FREE LITERATURE?

MANCHESTER is ambitious, and wishes to excel in other things than in the acquisition of wealth. She is not contented with being great, populous, enterprising, industrious, and thriving; but desires to be known for her love of literature and the arts, and her generous encouragement of them. Her wealthy citizens, engrossed as they are in trade and manufactures, are anxious to set a good example. They have shown that the pursuits of worldly gain do not necessarily shut the mind against elegant accomplishments and refined tastes. If cotton and gold be good, books are as good as either. If it be right that the multitude should toil not alone for their daily bread, but for present wealth or future independence, it is right that in the hours of their leisure and relaxation, they should cultivate and improve their understandings by the wisdom and the wit, the history and the philosophy, the poetry and the science of the past and of the present. So say the people of Manchester, and when an idea takes possession of them, these shrewd and hard-headed men generally work it out to a successful issue. This has been testified before now by the debates of our Senate, and in the history of our time, and has been testified again by the establishment of the great Free Library—the first, but most certainly not the last institution of its kind.

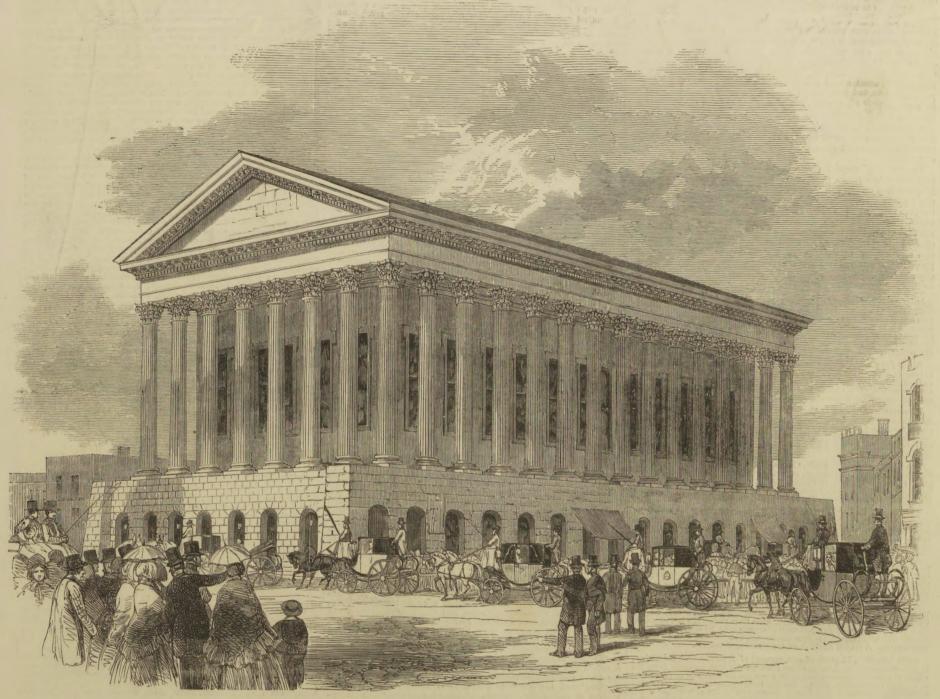
The public inauguration of that library, graced as it was by the presence and co-operation of some of the most eminent authors of our day, is an event which may well excite reflection, both among

those who love, and those who live by, literature; the first class reckoned by millions, the second by hundreds, if not by thousands. Upon that interesting occasion the readers and the makers of books were both represented. They stood face to face, and shook hands with each other. Manchester, the great and wealthy city, declared, with pomp, circumstance, and emphasis, that she fully appreciated the uses and the blessings of good books, and desired to extend them to all classes of her people. She acknowledged literature to be a power in the commonwealth, although the commonwealth practically denies it; and the wielders of that power stood by and applauded the sentiment. Among those men, representing in the most effective and brilliant manner the literary genius of our time, were several, and those among the most distinguished, who went to Manchester, not to aid in the establishment of a Manchester Library, but to gather money for the support and endowment of an institution of a very different class. Sir John Potter and the men of Manchester had succeeded in their object. Their institution was formed. The building was built, the books were bought, and the city of Manchester had voluntarily taxed itself to support it. But the object to be attained by Sir Edward Lytton, Mr. Charles Dickens, and the other friends of the GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART had not arrived at the same happy culmination. Their institution is to do for literary men, what Manchester, with all its patronage, were it a thousand times greater, cannot perform; it is to elevate the position, not in the first place, of the readers, but of the makers of books; and

by thus improving the character and extending the usefulness of the literature of the present age, to include the work of Manchester in its own.

If we are to judge, however, by the speeches made on this occasion, Manchester intends to do little or nothing in this sense. The object of Manchester is the books and not the authors. She has got her library, and taxed herself to support it as it stands; but, by a strange omission in the act of Parliament under which the Free Library has become the public property of the district, Manchester has no power except by voluntary contribution to increase, by the purchase of new books, the library which she has established. In so far the living authors of Great Britain will receive but a barren tribute of applause from the commercial city. The object of those who desire to establish the Guild of LITERA-TURE, and who gave the powerful support of their presence, their sympathy, and their speeches to the Free Library, gains nothing from Manchester. Yet Manchester and its people desire, we cannot doubt, not simply to do honour to the literary character, but to make the profession of literature as selfsupporting, as honourable, and as certain as any other pursuit or calling to which able and conscientious men can devote themselves. But how, it may be asked, can Manchester do this? What prevents literature from taking its rank as a profession equal to Law, to Medicine, and to Divinity? and why should Manchester or any other place be called upon to aid in so establishing it?

We shall endeavour briefly to answer these questions, and to



BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—ARRIVAL OF THE COMPANY AT THE TOWN-HALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

show what Manchester, which has done so much, can yet do-not alone for books, but for those who make them—not alone for lite-rature in the abstract, but for the literary men without whom we

should have no literature except the literature of the past.
We say nothing more at present of the "Guild of Literature," because most of the objects in view of its promoters are objects which are to be achieved more by literary men themselves than by the public, but shall confine ourselves to those objects selves than by the public, but shall confine ourselves to those objects which the literary men who support the Guild, as well as literary men generally, have some right to demand public assistance in obtaining. The resolution which was proposed at Manchester by Mr. Charles Dickens, expressed a hope that the books made available to the people by means of a free library would "prove a source of pleasure and improvement in the cottages, the garrets, and the celiars of the poorest of our people." No doubt they will; but if so, it surely becomes a matter of importance to Manchester and other large cities, and to the State and the Go-Manchester and other large cities, and to the State and the Government, that the class of men without whom contemporary literature could not exist, should have fair play in the exercise of Interature could not exist, should have fair play in the exercise of their calling. If they are public benefactors, the public ought not to impede them in their vocation. If they render the State a service by educating the popular mind, and by keeping alive the sacred flame of patriotism and virue, the State, even if it did not recognise, honour, and reward them, should at least refrain from taxing their industry. Many persons are of opinion that the State should not only honour, when living, the great authors, whose names in foreign nations are synonymous with the literary glories of their country—but that it should honour them literary glories of their country-but that it should honour them substantially by employment, or by provision for their old age. On the lower ground of commercial justice, the State, if wise, should, we think, treat them with as much consideration as the producers of any other kind of commodities, which help to make up the sum of national wealth. And here it is that the aid of Manchester, and of the lovers and readers of books generally could be of such service to them. A book, though it treats of mental and spiritual things, is a physical substance. It exists, and can be felt and handled and weighed and packed like any other article of merchandise. It is true that there may be an evil in excessive trade; and Lord Shaftesbury calls excessive trade a "whirlpool." The State has taken good care, that in this "whirlpool," if such it be, no author shall be overwhelmed. Lest be should trade to excess, the Government that does not tax the material upon which a religious points. tax the material upon which a painter paints, or a sculptor chisels, or a violinist performs, taxes the paper, without which his book could not exist;—unless, perchance, some revolution in taste and in manufacture should enable him to print upon thin sheets of metal, or some other commodity, as yet anknown to the exciseman. If, under the present system an author be wiser than his age, and publishes a book too great and good for popular appreciation or comprehension, and sells but one copy, he must pay to the Government a tax upon the one copy that he does, and upon the nine hundred and ninety-nine that he does not, sell. As every book must be made known to the world, before the world will purchase or encourage it, the author is taxed for publicity, and is impeded in advertising it. We would ask the clear-sighted folk of Manchester how the production of cotton goods would answer, if such a system were in operation with them? and, as sensible n.en of business, how long they would endure it?

In an age when free libraries have become necessary, when the

love of books is daily spreading wider and wider in society, the business of literature is as much a legitimate business as any other. It, indeed, becomes a question whether, instead of going to a free library to borrow, the working-man and the cottager, as well as the poorer to borrow, the working-man and the cottager, as well as the poorer portions of the middle classes, would not purchase books, if justice were in this respect done to their producers. With an international copyright, and untaxed paper and advertisements, the literary genius of this age would find its money reward from the public of its own and other states. It would cease, to a great extent, to be in distress and in difficulties, and would be as well noid by the sale of its commodities are the manufacture. well paid by the sale of its commodities as the manufacturers of Manchester in the production and sale of theirs. Expensive books do not suit the multitude of readers. Books must be made cheap ere they can be made accessible to the cottage or By all means let our towns and cities have their the workshop. free libraries; but, at the same time, let us have free literature. The two objects are so far from being incompatible, that the second in reality includes all the advantages of the first, with many others

The "million" require cheap books as well as cheap bread. If they cannot get cheap good books they will have cheap bad ones. If publishers cannot produce new books at a cheap rate and to pay If publishers cannot produce new books at a cheap rate and to pay the authors a copyright, which would not amount to more than the paper duty, they will pay the paper duty upon old books, on which there is no copyright, and leaving the living author to starve, or to change his vocation for the "diggings," or the street-crossings, will carry on a trade in reprints, or in that inferior literature unworthy of the name, which degrades instead of elevates the people. To this result neither Manchester nor any other great city can be indifferent.

It is in contemplation to have a time-ball put up on a prominent spot on the South Foreland, near Dover, which will act simultaneously with the time-ball at the Observatory at Greenwich, and in the Strand. A time-ball, regulated in its falling by the electric current, will enable all the vessels within ten miles distance, and in the Downs, to have their chronometers corrected to a second. It is also contemplated to fire a large gun simultaneously with the ball falling, the electric fluid being the agent in both case.

A few days since a thunder-storm broke over the village of Bucy-Long (Ainne), in France. The lightning struck the steeple, and tore off a number of the slates and part of the woodwork. The pendulum of the clock was also broken. The electric fluid afterwards entered the church, where it split a number of the panels and the door through which it found egress.

Two persons are now in Carlisle Infirmary having each the tendon Achilles completely severed. The one, a Scotch woman, while shearing, sustained the injury from the sickle of a man reaping behind her; the other, a lad, who, walking along with a spade over his shoulder, accidentally let the implement drop, and falling behind him, it totally severed the tendon Achilles just above his shoe.

The import of foreign grain, cheese, &c., into Liverpool for the fortight ending the 1st of September, 1852, was 170,393 bushels wheat, 2037 bags 1tto, 41,752 barrels flour, 1155 sacks ditto, 751 bags sago flour, 51,533 bushels ndian corn, 1902 bags ditto, 200 barrels corn meal, 31,400 bushels oats, 25,630 ushels barley, 5256 bushels beans, 57 bags peas, 75 boxes cheese.

The Rev. R. Rothwell, rector of Sefton, who succeeded his father in 1801, and is now upwards of 80 years of age, has, during the whole period of his ministry, annually mowed a meadow belonging to the rectory with his own hands. His task for the present year was finished a few days ago, being the 51st time of his performance of the same work.

About two months ago, an ass belonging to Mr. Worn, of Gedney, Lincolnshire, was bitten by a maddog. It lately became very restless, and so boisterous, that the owner, feeling convinced that it was attacked with hydrophobia, had the animal destroyed. A pony was in the same stable with the ass, and being bitten by it during the night, was also killed.

A description has lately been given of John Mills, agent in a share-broker's office, who had abscended from Manchester, charged with forging transfers of railway-shares, and obtaining upon them money to a large amount. He is twenty-two years of age, but older in appearance. He was seen at Doverhe day after his disappearance from Manchester, with three boxes and a leather portmanteau. A reward has been offered for his apprehension.

John Lanaway, 15 years of age, servant of Mrs. Pearson, a butcher, in Tabernacle-walk, St. Luke's, a few evenings ago died suddenly from the effects of one of two open-handed slaps, given him on each side of the face by a butcher, named Adam Clarke, residing in the same neighbourhood. The second blow, although described by witnesses as a gentle one, having struck under the right ear, caused concussion of the brain and consequent death. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Clarke, who was thereupon arrested, but subsequently liberated on ball for his re-appearance.

MUSIC.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BIRMINGHAM, Friday.

The great tricnnial gathering will terminate this morning, with the performance of Handel's "Samson," with Costa's accompani-In point of artistic interest, the meeting has been unsurpassed by any preceding festival. It marks an epoch in the history of art-progress. The plans of the managers have been large and comprehensive, and their designs have been carried out with the intelligence, zeal, spirit, and liberality which have distinguished the doings of the Birmingham amateurs since they commenced the festival for the purposes of "godlike charity." If the admirable institution, the General Hospital in this town, has benefitted financially by the festivals, the cause of music in this country has immensely gained by the triennial assemblage of the greatest artists, vocal and instrumental, to execute the finest greatest artists, vocal and instrumental, to execute the finest works, sacred and secular, of the masterminds of every sge and country. Acting up to the spirit of the original founders, the present committee have been signally successful in the schemes of the morning and evening entertainments. In securing the services of Costa, a guarantee was at once afforded to the musical public, that the orchestra and chorus would be on the largest and most efficient scale, and the result has proved that at no former period have there been such magnificent readings of oratorio and opera as during the current week. The orchestra was arranged by the conductor in a most novel manner; the platform for the principal singers was lowered and extended further into the hall, and this gain of space conductor in a most novel manner; the platform for the principal singers was lowered and extended further into the hall, and this gain of space enabled him to concentrate the instrumentalists, to procure the proper blending of tone; whilst making the inner parts stand out more clearly than heretofore, the voices were heard more distinctly through the monster mass of brass, wood, and percussion, collected for the meeting. There were 140 players: 28 first violins, 26 second violins, 18 violas, 18 violoncellos, and 17 double-basses—107 stringed in all, the wind and percussion counting for 33. The conductor's seat formed the apex of the orchestra; on each side of him the principal vocalists were ranged; immediately in his front were Sainton. Blagrove, Lucas, Howell, Hatton, Piatti, Bottesini, Westrop, and Watkins; to the left of Costa were the first violins; to his right, the second; in the centre were the violas, with the flutes, oboes, clarionets, bassoons; and above were seen the horns, trombones, ophecleide, &c. At the very back, or rather summit of the orchestral phalamx, twenty double-basses and violoncellos, ten on each side, were located—Chipp with his colossal drums occupying the centre of gravity. Below Chipp, in a hollow, the organist (Mr. Stimpson) was seated, at the keys of the gigantic organ, and his view of the conductor was obtained in a looking glass, over the key-board. The sopranos (80) and tenors (80) were on the left of the conductor; and the altos (61) contraltos (20) and basses (83) to his right. The entire orchestra, piled up to the ceiling, with the vast organ in the centre, and extending down to the body of the Hall, had a most imposing appearance. With the entire company standing up for the National Anthem (in which Viardot, Castellan, Misses Dolby and Williams, Lockey, and Formès took part), the effect was startling, and will not be easily forgotten.

THE MORNING PERFORMANCES.

In our weekly record of matters musical, it is no easy task to condense into a summary within our prescribed limits the points of paramount interest connected with the various performances. However tempting the inducement to enter into full details, we must confine ourselves to general impressions and results, rather than to the elaborate analysis of the execution of each prorather than to the elaborate analysis of the execution of each programme. The morning attractions at the Town-Hall were the "Elijah" of Mendelssohn on Tuesday; the "Christus" of the same composer, his motett, "Ave Maria," Dr. Wesley's anthem, "The Wilderness," and Haydn's "Creation," on the Wednesday; Handel's immortal oratorio, "The Messiah," yesterday; and his "Samson" this day. Fine as have been the readings of "Elijah" at former meetings, under the direction of the gifted and lamented composer, as well as of Costa, there is but one opinion, that the present interpretation has never been approached in closeness and brilliancy. The overture and under-current of orchestration throughout the work were masterly readings, as well as the most highly-finished specimens of the day. Fine as have been the readings of "Elipla" at former meeting, where the any procached in closeness and bufflings, "The over the any procached in closeness and bufflings," The overtween sand under-current of orchestration throughout the sweet masteries and under-current of orchestration throughout the sweet meeting prefered to the which orchestral playing has been carried, since Costa has been organising our "modern bands. And most assuredly at no other place in the world than at this festival, continuous contentrate in the world than at this festival, continuous contentrate in the world than at this festival, continuous contentrate in the world than at this festival, continuous contentrate in the world than at this festival, continuous contentration of the world than the contentration of the contentration of the world than the contentration of the

so well done and so thoroughly relished. Returning to the morning programme of Wednesday, the "Christus" was preceded by Men-delssohn's motelt, "Ave Maria," given with English words, under the title of the "Saviour of Sinners," This was an early work (Op. 23) of the composer, full of devotional feeling, and thoroughly ecclesiastical the composer, full of devotional feeling, and thoroughly colesiastical—it might be added, Gregorian in character. Madame Clara Novello, Madame Castellan, Miss Dolby, Miss Williams, Messra. Sims Reeves, Lockey, Weiss, and Formes, joined in the choral singing; an organ accompaniment played by Mr. Stimpson sustained by the double-basses, went with the voices, but the great instrument did not speak in the best tune on this occasion. Dr. Westley's anthem, "The Wilderness," directed by himself, followed the "Christus:" the texts are from Isaiah xxxv., verses 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10; but, whether it arose from the want of control of the composer over the singers and band, or from the innate dryness of his ideas, the anthem seemed to be wild and incoherent, and the part-writing to be unyocal and uninteresting. it arose from the want of control of the composer over the singers and band, or from the innate dryness of his ideas, the anthem seemed to be wild and incoherent, and the part-writing to be unvocal and uninteresting. The "Creation" terminated a long morning's selection on Wednesday; Mdme. Novello, Mdme. Castellan, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Herr Formès being assigned the solos. In the "Messiah" the same singers sang, with the addition of the Misses Dolby and Williams, and Signor Tamberlik, who had the recitative "He that dwelleth," and the air "Thou shalt break them"—the culminating and electrifying points of which are peculiarly adapted to the energetic and powerful style of the Italian tenor. In the "Samson," Mdme, C. Novello, Misses Dolby and Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Herr Formès have the solos, Madame Viardot singing the air, "Ye sons of Israel," in the first part. At Monday's rehearsal of this oratorio, the reception of this great singer by the orchestra was most rapturous; and after she had sung the lament of Micah, her noble declamation was the theme of unanimous admiration. It is to be regretted that her share in the oratorios has been so limited, having only been assigned but few pieces in "Elijah" and "Samson;" but the genius of the singer has not the less been displayed, and appreciated by admiring audiences at this festival.

We must not omit to mention, amongst the "signs of the times," that the recitative, "Thus saith the Lord," and the air, "But who may abide," usually sung by a basso in the "Messiah," have been restored to the contralto, for which Handel wrote them; and that Miss Dolby was not wanting in declamatory fire for the train of beautiful modulations in the air.

THE EVENING CONCERTS.

THE EVENING CONCERTS.

In the programmes of the three evening concerts of Taesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the great feature of novelty has been the use made of the entire chorus and band in connected pieces, and finales from great operas. Thus, there have been the famed finale from Rossini's "Moé" (Zora), beginning with "Mi manca la vooe," sung by Mdme. Castellan, Mdlle. Bertrandi, Tamberlik, Belletti, Polonini, and Lockey; the "Ah! non temer," from Spohr's "Faust," given by Tamberlik; the Market Prayer and Battle Cry, from Auber's "Masaniello," the massive "Possentti numi," from Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," so finely sung by Herr Formès; the finale of the oath of the Cantons, from Rossini's "William Tell;" the grand tenor scene of Armoldo, from the same opera, as well as the trio in which Tamberlik electrifies his audience, and the finale from Rossini's "Siege of Corinth," with Signor Belletti. When it is added, that the madrigal by Festa, "Down in a flowery vale," Beethoven's choral sympathy, No. 9, and the finale from Mendelssohn's unfinished opera "Lorely," were included in the schemes, it will be seen that the concerts assumed unusual importance and interest. The "Lorely" finale will inspire regret that the composer did not live to complete the opera. It is thoroughly dramatic, and it is needless to add that the supernatural machinery is in Mendelssohn's happiest vein. The subject is the invocation of the Rhine spirits by Leonora to aid her, to revenge herself on her faithless swain. The scena taxes the powers of a prima donna to the highest extent—Madame Clara Novello's organ is especially adapted for the music. The choral symphony was, of course, a special item at this meeting, and no means had been neglected by Costa to secure a poetic and accurate interpretation of its enormous intricacies, vocal as well as orchestral. The adagio in B flat was the climax of passionate colouring, and effects were novel. The breaks and surprises in the opening allegro and enormous intricacies, vocal as well as orderestral. The adaglo in B flat was the climax of passionate colouring, and effects were elicited in the pizzicato passages as delicious as they were novel. The breaks and surprises in the opening allegro and in the scherzo were met with undeviating certainty, and strained as are the voices in the concluding choral movement, there was no stoppage or complication, and the entire symphony was gone through with an intensity, and with an artistic feeling pervading the executants, worthy of every praise. To enumerate the overtures, "William Tell," of Rossini; "Der Freyschitz," of Weber; "Jessonda," of Spohr; "Zampa," of Herold; and to specify the "Jupiter" Symphony of Mozart, will suffice to afford a notion of the instrumental treat for the visitors. The encore of the "William Tell" was like the rush of the players in the allegro, it was a veritable tornado. Barret, Pratten, T. Harper, Lucas, and Piatti rendered good service, it may be readily imagined. The "William Tell" concertante duo, between Sainton and Piatti, and the contra-basso solo of Bottesini, were delicious entremets in the instrumental banquet. To describe singly the individual displays of the solo singers would fill a volume: the selections were those in which the artists have acquired distinction, and have been many a time and oft lauded in the columns of the Lucusand have been many a time and oft lauded in the columns of the ILLUS-TRATED LONDON NEWS.

A festival without a "scene" would be a departure from all our no-

A festival without a "scene" would be a departure from all our notions of artistic susceptibility. One, therefore, took place on Tuesday night, in consequence of an accident to Mdlle. Zerr's tollette having prevented her being in time to sing a duo from "Lucia" with Mr. Sims Reeves. A bad reputation in this instance caused the blame to be ascribed where it was not due; and Mr. Sims Reeves, on coming forward to sing the "soft airs of Weber" was sibilated, as if he, the tenor, had been exhibiting "nasty airs." He retired indignant, very naturally, and Mr. Costa had to make an oration declaratory of the innocence of Mr. Sims Reeves as to the public disappointment. He was, therefore, much cheered on his return to the orchestra. He has been singing finely, and striving to please the public, never loth to recognise and much cheered on his return to the orchestra. He has been singing finely, and striving to please the public, never loth to recognise artist's conscientious exertions. Our English singers generally have maintained a most honourable position at the meeting; but some speculations as to the fame acquired in town, and that acquired in the provinces, in respect to singers generally, must be reserved to a future

The general financial results are not yet known, but they are favour-The general mancial results are not yet known, but they are ravourable, and are beyond expectation. Lord Legh, the president, has been punctual in his attendance, and the nobility and gentry of the adjacent counties have mustered in great force. The weather has been variable, but on the whole propitious. The innkeepers have been extortionate, as usual; and the railway companies, especially the North-Western and Midland, very liberal in their arrangements.

MADAME PARISH ALVARS .- This celebrated harpiste left this country for St. Petersburgh, on the 2d instant, in consequence of an invitation from the directors of the Imperial Court of Russia.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Monday the tragedy of "Lear" was reproduced, Mr. Phelps performing the character with remarkable pathos, and a stronger hold on the sympathies of the audience than on former occasions. There were, indeed, some touches of feeling which were well entitled to be regarded as "fine issues," eliminated from a "fine spirit." There was much that went to the heart. No doubt the tragedy will be frequently performed density the agreem.

HAYMARKET.

The very objectionable drama of "Jack Sheppard" was re-produced on Monday, at this theatre. The version played is that of Mr. Buckstone, to which the Lord Chamberlain has limited his license—a course which has produced some jealousy in dramatic circles.

RICHMOND.

The engagement of Miss Edith Heraud at this theatre terminated on Wednesday, when she performed the character of Farthenia in Mrs. Lovell's exquisite play of "Ingomar." Miss Heraud's manner of acting this part is quite original, and charmingly exhibits the girlhood of the heroine—an attribute strangely omitted by previous impersonators; but which, nevertheless, greatly adds to the fascination of the performance. In consequence of the success experienced, the theatre has been kept open every night—a circumstance of rare occurrence for many years past. Mies Heraud's characters have been Julia in the "Hunchback," the Lady of Lyons, Juliet, Lady Macbeth, The Wife, Julie de Mortemar, and Portia; in each of which she was much admired; but

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The President proceeds on his tour to the south on Tuesday next, the 14th instant—a day earlier than he had at first proposed. The route, as originally laid, was as follows:-Arrival at Nevers from Paris on the 15th; departure on the 16th from Nevers to Moulins; 17th, Moulins to Roanne; 18th, Roanne to St. Etienne; 19th, St. Etienne to Lyons; 20th, rest at Lyons; 21st, Lyons to Grenoble; 22d, rest at Grenoble; 23d, Grenoble to Valence; 24th, Valence to Avignon; 25th, Avignon to Marseilles; 26th, rest at Marseilles; 27th, Marseilles to Toulon; 28th, rest at Toulon; 29th, Toulon to Aix; 30th, Aix to Nimes; 1st of October, Nimes to Montpellier; 2d Montpellier to Narbonne; 3d, Narbonne to Carcassonne; 4th, Carcassonne to Toulouse; 5th, rest at Toulouse; 6th, Toulouse to Agen; 7th, Agen to Bordeaux; 8th and 9th, rest at Bordeaux; 10th, Bordeaux to Angoulême; 11th Angoulême to Rochefort; 12th, Rochefort to la Rochelle; 13th, la Rochelle to Niort; 14th, Niort to Poitiers; 15th, Poitiers to Tours; 16th, Tours to Paris. There will be no deviation from this itinerary beyond the departure from Paris by one day earlier, for the purpose of including, as the first place to be visited in his tour, the city of Bourges; a deputation of the inhabitants, and a resolution of the Council-General, having requested that honour. The Municipal Council of Bruges has voted a sum of 10,000f. to defray the expenses of the reception. The Prince will take up his residence at the palace of the Archbishop, which is stated to be one of the largest and finest in France. The National Guards are being organised and armed with all possible haste, in order that they may be reviewed by him and receive their eagles. All the other cities and towns situate on the route of the Prince President are actively engaged in preparations for his reception. He will enter Nevers in an open carriage, and proceed directly to the Cathedral. After assisting at a Te Deum, he will repair to the Prefecture, amidst a double line of National Guards and soldiers, old military men of the Empire, boatmen, wood floaters, &c., who will afterwards defile before him. The entire population of the Nièvre, and of the neighbouring districts of the Cher, are expected at Nevers to salute the Prince on his passage. At Moulins the same activity in the preparations is observed. A battalion of infantry and 120 gendarmes are commanded to perform duty there during the stay of the Prince. At Lyons the Municipal Commission has placed a sum of 60,000f. at the disposal of the Prefect, to provide for his reception. The inauguration of the equestrian statue of the Emperor, a sham battle, and the siege of the fort of La Vitriolerie, a general review of the army of Lyons, a ball at the grand theatre, and a brilliant illumination, are to be the principal episodes of the fete. The reception of the nephew of the Emperor in the Isère will be most enthusiast Angoulême to Rochefort; 12th, Rochefort to la Rochelle; 13th, la Rochelle to Niort; 14th, Niort to Poitiers; 15th, Poitiers to Tours; 16th, corated.

The Council-General of the Department of the Vendée, in compliance

The Council-General of the Department of the Vendee, in compliance with the wishes of the population, has granted a sum of 10,000f. for the crection, on the principal square of Napoleon Vendée, of an equestrian statue of the Emperor Napoleon, its founder. The municipality, moreover, has voted for the purpose an unlimited credit, to complete the crection of the monument, should it not be covered by the private

Retitions.

Petitions for the re-establishment of the Empire, signed by 15,000 inhabitants of the department of the Cantal, have been forwarded to the

Senate.

General St. Arnaud (the Minister of War), in a circular to general officers commanding divisions, informs them that, after the general inspection of 1853, infantry aptains will be required to satisfy the inspection flass, infantry aptains will be required to satisfy the inspection flass, infantry aptains will be required to satisfy the inspector general of their ability to manage a horse in front of a regiment before they can be promoted to the rank of field officers. The Minister of War dwells upon the subject as one of great importance. It appears that many officers, on receiving the epaulets of a chef d'escadron find themselves on horseback for the first time in their lives, and their lamentable ignorance of equitation has led to ridiculous scenes. Orders have been given that the riding schools of cavalry regiments shall be opened at all convenient times to such infantry officers as may be designated by the colonels of their regiments. Another circular also has been addressed by the Minister to the generals of division, calling upon them strictly to enforce the decree made in 1843, to the effect that no officer in the army be allowed to marry unless the lady shall possess an income 1200 francs a year in her own right.

own right.

The D&ats countenances a statement, which had been circulated by a Dutch paper, of the recall of the French Minister from Holland, in consequence of the rejection, by the Dutch Government, of the copyright treaty; but the Independence Belge of Wednesday denies, in the most positive manner, that the French Minister had been recalled, stating that he had merely returned to Paris for a short time, on leave of absence. It adds, that the falsehood was propagated to serve a speculation on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

M. de Maupas, the Minister of General Police, has addressed a circular to the Prefects of Departments, the purport of which is to insist that, in all cases of condemned persons (whether political offenders or not) who have been liberated on condition of being under surveillance, no change of residence shall be permitted to them without the personal sanction of

of residence shall be permitted to them without the personal sanction of the Prefect. That of a Sous-Prefect, Maire, or Commissaire de Police, will not be recognised by the Minister, who lays it down, moreover, that, even by the Prefect, no permission shall be given except he shall have previously satisfied himself that there is reasonable ground for the change of residence.

ange of residence.

General Haynau has left Paris for Germany.

Dispatches from French Guiana of the 24th July represent that penal clony as going on satisfactori.y.

A dispute, it is said, has arisen between the French Minister in

A dispute, it is said, has arisen between the French minister in Mexico and the Government of that country, arising out of two French people being married by the French Consul, for which the bridegroom had been condemned to four years' imprisonment by the judge of the Orizaba. Redress had been demanded for this outrage, which was not only refused, but the decision of the bench vindicated.

UNITED STATES.

The latest intelligence received this week from New York is dated August 28th

August 28th.

The British Minister at Washington had proposed, under instructions from his Government, to negotiate an international copyright, similar to that recently concluded between England and France. He was desirous to secure for British authors the privilege of copyright for their books, and thus control their publication and sale in the United States. President Fillmore had signified his willingness to enter upon such a negotiation, and the subject was under consideration.

The President had transmitted to the Sengte a message containing

tiation, and the subject was under consideration.

The President had transmitted to the Senate a message containing correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Peruvian Minister on the Lobos Islands and guano question. The Secretary, in this correspondence, argues the right of the United States to go there for guano, but official proceeding in the matter, he says, is suspended. The President had given instructions to the American Minister at Lima that orders be given to the naval force there to prevent any collision until a further examination into the state of the case. No countenance was to

orders be given to the naval force there to prevent any comision until a further examination into the state of the case. No countenance was to be given to the authors of enterprises undertaking to defend themselves. A disgraceful personal dispute had occurred in the House of Representatives at Washington, out of which it was expected a duel would ensue. The words "liar" and "falsehood" were very freely bandied between two or three members.

The Senate Committee have reported that Mexico must fulfil the Garay grant for a railway across Tehuantepec, which Mexico has refused to do.

Congress had passed a bill for the better security of life in steamer We have again to record a steamboat accident attended with the loss of life. A telegraphic communication, dated St. Louis, August 23, says that the steamer Franklin burst her boiler the previous morning, six miles below that city. Thirty persons were scalded, nine killed, and six

were missing.
On the Eric Railroad a train had been precipitated down a twenty-feet embankment, killing a fireman, and severely injuring some of the

Cholera has again made its appearance in Victoria, in Texas. At a German ball in Lexington-street, Philadelphia, on the 24th ult.,

a riot occurred, and a German named Potts was killed by a pistol shot.

Others were badly wounded.

There were upwards of 300 persons lost by the collision of the steamers Atlantic and Ogdensburg, which we noticed last week.

The Canadian Parliament was opened at Quebec on the 19th ult., when the Hon. J. S. Macdonald was appointed Speaker of the Legisla-

Mexico we learn that the Mexican insurgents had captured Guadalaxara.

Captain Stevens and 56 soldiers have been massacred by Camanche

WEST INDIES.

Advices to the 11th of August, from Jamaica, mention that there was a large emigration, particularly of overseers of estates, going on to Aus-

tralia. The House of Assembly was to meet on the 7th inst.

There is a total absence of news in the accounts from this and the other West India islands

There is a total absence of news in the accounts from this and the other West India islands.

From Havannah, in the Spanish island of Cuba, we learn that an extensive organisation for the invasion of Cuba from the United States was said to have been discovered in the latter country, called "The order of the Lone Star," numbering 15,000 members. Several Creoles were daily thrown into prisons that have been untenanted for twenty years—the most loathsome dungeons were put in requisition to accommodate those persons who were deemed the most refractory. Proclamations continued to be issued from a secret press that baffles all the ingenuity of the police to discover. The consequence is that most rigorous measures are instituted on the part of the Government, and many innocent people are made to suffer. Almost every Creole family is under the surveillance of the police. Female privacy is disregarded, and altogether a very unhappy state of affairs reigns in Havannah. The city is shrouded in gloom. Yellow fever, cholera, and small-pox prevail to a great extent, and almost every ship in the harbour had some cases of the fever. Out of one company of 120 soldiers 110 had died, and in a chain-gang of 109 there died 100.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The last intelligence from the Cape is of the same unsatisfactory cha. racter as the advices have almost invariably been for the last eighteen months. The Kaffir war, in fact, appears interminable. The accounts for the month ending Aug. 3-the day on which the mail screw steamer left the Cape-disclose the same unvarying dismal tale as hitherto, of cattle-lifting, fruitless encounters, and bootless bloodshed, on both sides, without the most remote prospect appearing of an end to those dreary scenes, which only serve to depress and disgust the minds of the Europeans, whether soldiers or colonists, who are engaged in them. The only skirmish worthy of notice took place in the Waterkloof on July 24, when Colonel Buller, with a party of Rifles, attacked the Kaffirs, whom he had lured from their stronghold by a feigned retreat. Upwards of one hundred of the enemy were slain, and only three of our troops were

one hundred of the enemy were slain, and only three of our troops were wounded, and one killed.

A proclamation which had been issued by General Cathcart on July 1, and an explanatory circular of July 20, in reference to it, throws considerable light on the dubious state of colonial feeling relative to the war, which the policy of the Imperial Government has engendered. The proclamation calls for the assistance of every man capable of bearing arms against the enemy; and the circular states, in explanation, that all that General Cathcart required was a deputation of all the fighting men who can really come to represent the district, and for those who cannot come to assist those who can. He insists on this help. The mother country, he says, has sacrificed much life and treasure, while its only real advantage was the possession of the scaport of Simon's Bay. The protection of certain colonists who settled on the frontier thirty years since might be considered an obligation, but such obligations have their limits. This must, probably, be the last Kaffir war carried on at the cost of the British Government. The object of his intended expedition, General Cathcart goes on to say, was twofold—first, to test the willingness of the colonists; and, secondly, if they came forward, to demonstrate to the Kaffirs that, independently of the Imperial force, there was sufficient strength in the colony to chastise the enemy, should he again attack the frontier. If he (the General) found the colonists unwilling, he had ample force to cross the Kei and vindicate the national honour, but this would convince the world that the colonists were deficient in their former energy, and their chief opponent, Kreil, would ever after hold them in contempt. After returning from the expedition beyond the Kei, he says, it will be his duty to report to the Home Government if the colonists had not rendered him proper support; in that case, he will probably be ordered to withdraw his army, when his parting recommendation to them would be to keep les

By the Hellespont, Cape mail steamer, we are advised of the arrival of the Queen of the South, at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 28th June, being 38 days from England, and 12 from Ascension, to the Cape; and of the Lady Jocelyn at St. Vincents, on the 25th August, 10 days from England.

Richard Cross, the bankrupt of Southampton, who absconded from Richard Cross, the Dahardh of Southampton, who assected from his creditors, taking with him a large quantity of jewellery and watches, and who left Plymouth on the 20th July in the Queen of the South, was secured at Cape Town, in consequence of intelligence taken out by the Hellespont steamer, which arrived only five hours before. Cross, alias Talbot, has come home in the Hellespont, in charge of Mr. John Ledger, belonging to the A division of the detective force.

The Australian Mail Steam Packet Company's steamship, Australian, from Plymouth, arrived in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 19th of July, and sailed on the 22d for Adelaide, Port Puilip, and Syduey.

The General Screw Steam Shipping Company's mail packet Helles-mit, which arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday morning at five o'clock, made or last outward voyage in thirty-three days, the shortest on record.

Active measures are being taken to render Table Bay a convenient place for coaling the numerous steamers that may be expected to call there for India and Australia.

A congress of German shorthand writers has recently been held at A congress of German shortmand writers has recently been that at Munich, the government lending for its sittings the concert-room of the Odéon. M. Buttner, the Ministerialist assessor, acting as prestient, opened the preceedings by an address in favour of stencgraphy, and declared that the government was most ready to encourage the propagation of the art. M. Baumgartner, of Vienna, explained his system of taking down in writing instantaneously the notes of any musical piece played. The system, being tried, was found to answer perfectly.

From an experiment made this week, it appears that telegraph despatches can be transmitted from Paris to Vienna, vid the Strasburg Railway, in about an hour. The closing prices of the Vienna Stock Exchange were sent off a few days ago at three o'clock, and reached Paris at five, after being detained at Strasburg nearly an bour.

The King of the Belgians has conferred the Order of Leopold, with the civil decoration, upon Sir Henry de la Beche, of the Geological Survey Office, of London, as a public testimeny of his Majesty's esteem and satisfaction for the eminent services rendered by him to geology by his numerous and valuable publications. The writ is dated September 2, and is countersigned by M. C. H. Rogier, the Minister of the Interior, and M. C. Hoffschmidt, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It is understood that a new committee has been formed by the

It is understood that a new committee has been formed by the council of the Epidemiological Society, for the investigation of the "continued fevers of this country," and that Dr. Babington has consented to become its permanent chairman. It is also reported that active measures are about to be taken by the society for making a most searching inquiry into the causes, nature, and mode of progress of the Asiatic cholera.

Early on last Saturday morning the seven o'clock train from Codnor-park, when passing from the Erewash to the Nottingham and Derby line on the Midland Railway, at the rate of thirty miles an hour, was suddenly arrested in its progress by the bursting of one of the tubes (recently repaired) leading from the fire. No injury was sustained by any person but by William Gibson, the driver, who was dreadfully scaled and burnt about the face.

Two of the superstondart modical imprections of the Congrel Reavi

Two of the superintendent medical inspectors of the General Board, Health—Mr. Grainger and Dr. Sutherland—have been directed to watch the progress and threatenings of cholera, as was done on its former progress—latter gentleman is now en route to observe and report on its progress at Magdeburg, or, as it is believed, at other points, in the direction of Hamburg.

As some workmen were last week making an excavation in the Place Notre-Dame-la-d'Hors, at Auxerre (France), they came on the tomb of St. Vigil, twenty-first Bishop of Auxerre, who died about the year 700. The coffin is of stone, roughly hollowed out, also with a covering of stone. On the upper part is a cross, with the inscription, "Ici est tombeau de Saint Vigil."

MUSEUM OF ORNAMENTAL MANUFACTURES.

MUSEUM OF ORNAMENTAL MANUFACTURES.

The Museum of Ornamental Manufactures, formed in connexion with the Department of Practical Art, and of which the nucleus was exhibited in February last, having been enriched by of several important additions, and entirely re-arranged, was opened for the use of students and manufacturers, and for the inspection of the public generally on Monday last, at the temporary offices of the Department at Marlborough House. The interests of this infant school of taste have always been most warmly and graciously supported by her Majesty, who, in addition to several gifts of importance in various branches of art, has condescended to lend a choice collection of lace and Sevrès china—the latter intended to assist in carrying out a course of instruction in the ceramic art, under Mr. Simpson, a gentleman of long experience in this peculiar department, and who originally came from the potteries. The collection of Sèvres china belonging to her Majesty was originally formed, or completed, by George IV., and comprises the choicest morceaux which adorned the palace of Versailles previous to the breaking out of the first French Revolution. All the objects are of the most costly character. some of the larger vases being estimated to be worth £1000 a piece; and in that being probably not by any means over-rated, seeing that they individually employed the highest resources of chemical science in the composition and treatment of the material, combined with the first artistic skill in the modelling and designing. The lace exhibited by her Majesty is of unique magnificence, and will be examined with delight and interest by all who appreciate the properties of this elegant material.

The articles are classified for the present in six groups, viz.:—1.

material.

The articles are classified for the present in six groups, viz.:—1, woven; 2, metal; 3, ceramic or pottery; 4, glass; 5, furniture; and 6, various. The catalogue, besides giving the description of each article, maker's name, price, &c., contains, generally, critical observations, more or less extended, upon the peculiar merits of the work in question, whether as to the processes employed in its production, or the taste displayed in its design. In order still further to illustrate the subject, and to inculcate the doctrines of right and wrong in matters of manufactural taste, according to the notions of directors of the department, a seventh group has been formed, of "Examples of False Principles in Decoration," and which are exposed in terrorem in an anter room, with the sentence of condemnation affixed to in terrorem in an ante room, with the sentence of condemnation affixed to each. Many of these examples, and of the observations attached to them are very suggestive; but as it is our intention to illustrate this interesting exhibition upon another occasion, we shall reserve until then the further observations upon the subject.

Proposed Crystal Palace at Paris.—Notice of the formation of a company for the proposed Crystal Palace at Paris was posted on Monday in the London Stock-Exchange. The capital is to be 13,000,000f., or £520,000, in 130,000 shares of £4 each, of which a small proportion are to be alloited in England. The concession for the building is granted to Mesers. Ardoin and Co., for 35 years, and embraces a minimum guarantee from the Government of dividends of 4 per cent., after the payment of all expenses, including a provision for a sinking-fund. The building is to be devoted to general purposes of exhibition, both national and universal.

AN INGENIOUS GOLD-DIGGING INVENTION .- A south country contemporary describes a very ingenious instrument, denominated "The Combination Gold-digging Tool," By the adaptation of its parts to one common handle, and by changes in their position, it may be converted into a shovel, pick, scraper, axe, or crow-bar. The cost is considerably less than that of the large assortment of tools the gold-digger is now compelled to carry with him.

THE KING OF SWEDEN AND THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.—
Oscar, King of Sweden, has sent an address to the Grand Lodge of Scotland on receipt of the diploma of honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. This is, he says, the first instance of such a distinction having been conferred upon any person in his country. In his address, which, in highly laudstory strains, panegyrises the order of Freemasenry as "at once noble and grand," he assures his brethren that he "observes with the utmost attention the march events in the masonic world." The Masonic Lodge of Ulster also purpose investing the Monarch with honorary membership.

A Paris cabman was recently arrested on suspicion, while offering for A Lais cauman was recently arrested on suspicion, while offering for sale a certain amount of Spanish stock at a money changer's in the Palais Royal. The man subsequently confessed that it was part of a sum of 150,000 france in Spanish rentes which he had found some time before in his cab, and had appropriated. He also admitted that he had already sold part of the stock, and had been living a life of laziness and luxury on the proceeds. He was sent to the Prefecture of Polico. The owner of the rentes, who left it in the man's cat, has not yet been discovered.

OPENING OF THE MANCHESTER FREE LIBRARY.

OPENING OF THE MANCHESTER FREE LIBRARY.

The ceremony of opening the above Library took place on Thursday the 2d inst., and was noticed in our late edition of last week. Nearly 1000 persons, a great portion of whom were ladies, were present. Sir J. Potter presided, and was supported on either side of the chair by the Earls of Shaftesbury and Wilton, the Bishop of Manchester, Sir E. B. Lytton, Sir J. Stephen, Mesers. C. Dickens, Thackeray, C. Knight, J. Bright, M.P.; M. Milnes, M.P.; W. Brown, M.P.; J. Kershaw, M.P.; J. Brotherton, M.P.; and Mr. Felkin, Mayor of Manchester. Amongst the ladies were the Countess of Wilton and the Hon. Miss Egerton.

The chairman read the report, which stated that the sums expended, including the necessary law charges, amounted to £2147. The total of all subscriptions received was £9325, which was increased to £10,125 by the working men's subscriptions. The expenditure in repairs, shelves, fittings, &c., was £4816; giving the total cost of the buildings, fittings, furniture, &c., of £6963. The number of volumes at present contained in the library is 16,013. Books of equal value have rarely, if ever, been collected on terms so moderate. The entire cest of the library was £4282, independently of the large portion of the library which was contributed gratuitously. This is believed to be the only gratuitous lending library now existing on such a scale. An act, 13 and 14 Vict., c. 65, known as the Public Libraries Act of 1850, provides the power of levying rates for the purpose of supporting this and other similar establishments, and on the poll for adopting a rate in favour of this institution there were 3962 for, and only 40 against it. It will be for the Town Council to determine on the necessary expenditure, and on the rules under which the institution will be definitively constituted. But the act of Parliament requires much amendment, as it only provides power to purchase land and buildings, but makes no provision for the purchase of books. The chairman having read the report, stat

and conservative link between their wealth and their labour, and be-tween the manufacturer and the operative. The other day the Minister of the United States told him, in reply to his question of what was the heaviest rate in the United States, that in some towns the poor-

the heaviest rate in the United States, that in some towns the poorrate was almost as heavy as in this country, but that the largest rate was for the purpose of education—(hear)—at which no one grumbles, as in education they find the principle of their safety.

Lord Shaftesbury's resolution was carried amidst loud applause.

Mr. C. Dickens moved the next resolution—"That as this institution provides specially for the working-classes a free lending library, the meeting earnestly hopes that the books will produce pleasure and improvement in the cottages, the garrets, and the cellars of the poorest of the people." (Cheers.) Mr. Dickens, in the course of his address, characterised the Manchester School as "a great free-school, bent on carrying instruction to the poorest hearths. (Cheers.) It is this great free school, inviting the humblest workman to come in and to be a student—this great free school, munificently endowed by voluntary subscriptions, in an incredibly short space of time—starting upon its glorious career with great tree school, intumberency entowed by voluntary subscriptions. In an incredibly short space of time—starting upon its glorious career with 20,000 volumes of books—knowing no sect, no party, and no distinction; nothing but the public want and the public good. (Cheers.) Henceforth, ladies and gentlemen, this building shall represent to me the Manchester School. (Cheers.) And I pray to heaven, moreover, that many great towns and cities, and many high authorities, may go to school a little in the Manchester seminary, and profit by the noble lesson that it teaches. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. M. Thackeray seconded the resolution, and said that education is much changed from what it was one hundred years ago. Then Hogarth represented the idle mechanic as reading "Moll Flanders," and the good mechanic as reading the history of that good app entice who was made Lord Mayor of London. Now mechanics have got their Car-



THE FIRST REGATTA AT LISBON.

Iyles, their Dickenses, and their Bulwers to read. Such works as he (Mr. Thackeray) was in the habit of writing would occupy but a small space in such a library as this. "I know," said Mr. Thackeray, "that upon which the is bread, and historical and spiritual truths are that upon which they must be fed."

The resolution was passed. Several other resolutions were also passed, and the meeting having been addressed by Sir J. Stephens (Professor of Modern History at Cambridge), the Earl of Milton, Mesers. M. Mins, Mr. P., Bright, M.P., Brown, M.P., Felkin, C. Knight, Doctor Vaughan, and the Mayor, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the most passed.

A View of the Exterior of the Manchester Free Library appeared in No. 528 of the Lilustriated.

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the William and Edward by 4m. 58s., and the Arrow by 17m. 24s. The course the boats ran is computed at about nineteen nautical miles.

LAND-SLIP NEAR LINTON, NORTH DEVON. REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

ALL who are acquainted with this picturesque locality will doubtless recognise in the accompanying Sketch, the romantic roadway which leads from Lynmouth to the Waters Meet, winding tortuously by the side of a rugged hill, which rises almost perpendicularly from the bed of the brawling Lyn to the height of many hundred feet, and terminating in gigantic grey rock, jutting out at the summit into a variety of grotesque forms. It was at one of the turns in this road, where nature affords the artist with all the materials of a picture, with a magnificent foreground of red and purple rock thrown into the wildest forms of irregularity, and a mid distance of wooded hill and peep of the river, and a background of purple hills that lead the eye on to the blue sea beyond, that the following incident occurred. Mr. Philip Mitchell, an artist well known in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, had selected this spot, about two miles from Linton, for a sketch; and, on Tuesday, the 31st ult., accompanied by some friends, he proceeded



LAND-SLIP NEAR LINTON, NORTH DEVON.

thither, and took his seat. His companions, however, strolled further on, and, sketching by the way, did not return for four or five hours, when, to their utter astonishment and horror, they discovered that there had been a land-slip in their absence, and that that part of the road where they had left Mr. Mitchell sketching, was covered with massive rocks; whilst he was there unipined to relate what had happened. It seems that while sketching, he was occasionally annoyed by loose earth that kept falling on the road; and, to avoid this, he removed about thirty feet eff, when shortly after he had resumed his sketch, an enormous mass of the rock above him rolled precipitously down upon the road at the exact spot where he had been sitting, a large portion of it rolling over the road into the river below. The fallen mass totally obstructed the road, and must have amounted to upwards of 100 tons, and was not easily removed even by a large number of workmen, who have since had to blast the rocks before they could be sufficiently reduced so as to be rendered manageable. Many visitors of the neighbourhood, who had passed the road in the morning on their way to the Waters Meet, were unable to return by the same road, and had to make a circuit of many miles.

make a circuit of many miles.

The Sketch gives the view on the road looking back to Linton, which is situated at the top of the angular hill in the distance.



OPENING OF THE MANCHESTER FREE LIBRARY



THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY .- GENERAL VIEW, WEST.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BELFAST, Wednesday, Sept. 1st.

THE twenty-second meeting of this Association commenced its sittings at Belfast-the "Irish Athens"—this day, under most favourable auspices. The attendance of members, the lists of papers to be read, and the fact of the attendance of the Lord-Lieutenant at many of the principal Sections, will contribute to render the present meeting one of the most interesting and successful of any which the Association has yet held. Of the objects of the Association it is unnecessary for me to say more than that they contemplate giving a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific enquiry, promoting the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the British Empire, as well with each other as with foreign philosophers; obtaining a more general attention to the objects of science, and the removal of any disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress. The aims which the Association have in view are, therefore, of the most praiseworthy and valuable character, and the mode by which they are sought to be attained, though, perhaps, open to some objections, have been hitherto eminently successful; and, notwithstanding the peripatetic character which is sometimes attached to the meetings of the Association, its labours have been productive of many important and permanent advantages to the cause of science.

The principal officers for the present year are :-

President.—Colonel Edward Sabine, R.A., V.P., and Treas. R.S.

Vice-Presidents.—Sir Henry T De La Beche, F.R.S., &c.; the Earl of Enniskillen, F.R.S.; the
Rev Edward Hincks, D.D.; the President of Queen's College, Belfast; the Rev T.R. Robinson, D.D.,
Pres. R.I.A.; the Earl of Rosse, Pres. R.S.; Professor Steveily, L.L.D.; Professor Stokes, M.A., F.R.S.,

General Secretary.—J Forbes Royle, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics
in King's College, London.

in King's College, London.

Assistant General Secretary.—John Phillips, Esq., FRS, St Mary's Lodge, York.

General Treasurer.—John Taylor, Esq., FRS, 6, Queen-street Place, Upper Thames-street, London.

Local Secretaries.—W J C Allen, Esq., 8, Wellington-place; W M Gee, M.D., Donegal-square East;

Professor Wilson, MA, 2, The Crescent.

Local Treasurer.—Robert Patterson, Esq. High-street.

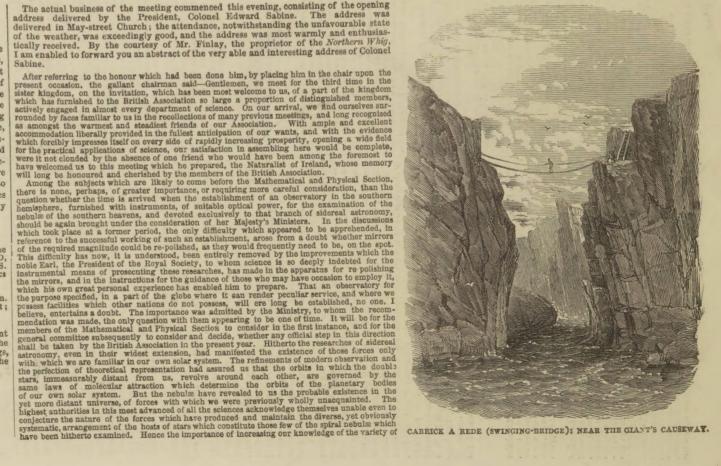
The rooms of the Queen's College are appropriated to the reading of the different papers; and the board-room of the Ulster Railway has been placed at the disposal of the Association, for the purpose of a reception-room, for supplying lists and prices of lodgings, addresses of members, and other information which may be required with respect to the business of the meeting. The Presidents of the various Sections are as follow:—

the various Sections are as follow:

Presidents.

Prof. W Thomson, MA, FRSL, & E
Thomas Andrews, MD, FRS, MRIA
Lieut-Colonel Portlock, RE, FRS
W Ogilby, Esq, FLS, FZS, MRIA
Colonel Cleeney, RA, DCL, FRS
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin
James Walker, Esq, CE, FRSL, & E A. Mathematical and Physical Science. Chemical Science ... Geology ... Zoology and Botany Geography and Ethnology ... Statistics G. Mechanical Science ..

The actual business of the meeting commenced this evening, consisting of the opening address delivered by the President, Colonel Edward Sabine. The address was delivered in May-street Church; the attendance, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, was exceedingly good, and the address was most warmly and enthusiastically received. By the courtesy of Mr. Finlay, the proprietor of the Northern Whig, I am enabled to forward you an abstract of the very able and interesting address of Colonel





PORT COON CAVE, NEAR THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY,

forms in which the phenomena present themselves, by a similar examination of the southern heavens. In our own satellite, for example, we have the opportunity of studying the physical conformation and superficial phenomena of a body composed, as we believe mainly at least, of the same materials as those of our own globe, but possessing neither atmosphere nor sea; and we cannot but anticipate the many instructive lessons which may be furnished by the points of contrast, as well as of resemblance, which the surface of the moon, viewed through Lord Rosse's telescope in the southern hemisphere, may present. It is understood that Lord Rosse himself participates in the wish that such an examination of the surface of the moon should be made; and, should the desire of the Association be expressed to that effect, is willing to undertake it in cenjunction with one or two other gentlemen possessing the necessary physical and geological knowledge. In connexion with astronomy, I permit myself to notice the publication, now in progress, of two works of considerable magnitude and value, because they do honour to the science and public spirit of the part of the United Kingdom in which we are assembled; I refer to the Markree Catalogue of Ecliptic Stars, and to the results of the observations at the Armagh Observatory. One volume has already been published in the year which has elapsed since our Ipswich meeting, and the second is in preparation; and both, by the aid of the funds supplied from the annual grant now placed at the disposal of the Royal Society, to be applied in the advancement of science. I have the more satisfaction in noticing these appropriations in favour of Irish science, from funds designed for the general benefit of the United Kingdom, because they indicate the fairness and equality with which the distribution of those funds is administered; it is also, I believe, strictly in character with the prevailing principles which sanction public aid, that it should be given, when needed, to those who, as in the case

Alternoes and equality with which the distribution of those funds is atministanced; an anction public aid, that it should be given, when needed, to those who, as in the case of these private observations, have already contributed largely from their own recourses.

An analysis of the properties of light have afforded subjects for many interesting and pyridialed discussions in Section A, and have, smally, had one day in the six specialty alleted to them. Those diensions will derive a over that many interest, at this meeting, from the remarkable discovery recently and the properties of the properties o as a sole, but as a co-ordinate, cause, the hypothesis of calorific agency, so get rally received, and so ably advocated, of late, in connexion with the discove by our great chemist and philosopher, of the magnetic properties of oxyg and of the manner in which they are modified and affected by differences

temperature.

The Trigonometrical Survey of Great Britain, commenced in 1783, for the specific object of connecting the Observatories of Greenwich and Paris, was speedily expanded by the able men to whom its direction was then confided into an undertaking of far greater scientific as well as tooographical importance, having for its objects on the one hand the formation of correct maps of Great Britain, and on the other the measurement of an arc of the meridian, having the extreme northern and southern points of the island for its terminations. A portion of this arc, amounting to 2 deg, 50 min, viz. from Dunnose in the Isle of Wight to Glifton in Yorkshire, was published in the "Philosophical Transactions" in 1803. As the whole arc, extending from Dunnose to Unst and Balta, the most northern of the Shetland Islands, would comprise more than 107 and, as nearly half a century had elapsed since the publication of the earlier par Balta, the most northern of the Shetland Islands, would comprise more than 10°, and, as nearly half a century had elapsed since the publication of the earlier part of the survey, it is not surprising that some degree or impatience should have been felt, both by those who desired the results for scientific use, and by those who were interested for the scientific character of the nation, that the general results of the survey applicable to scientific purposes shruld, at length, be given to the world. Accordingly, at the Birmingham meeting of the British Association, in 1849, a resolution was passed appointing a deputation to confer with the Master-General of the Ordnance, and a similar resolution was passed about the same time by the President and Council of the Royal Society. On communicating with the Master-General, it appeared that the want of special funds for the requisite calculations formed the only obstacle, a difficulty which was happily immediately surmounted by an application of the President and Council of the Royal Society to Lord John Russell, then First Lord of the Treasury. The report of the Council of the British Association to the General Committee at the meeting of the last year at Ipswich, contained an official statement from the Infecting of the last year at Ipswich, contained an official statement from the Infecting of the President and council of the President and

spector-General of Fortifications of the progress of the raduction and examination of the observations preparatory to the desired publication, and concluded with expressing the capectation of the Director of the Survey, that he "should be able to furnish for communication to the British Association that would probably assemble in 1852, the principal results obtainable from the geodatic overations in Great Britain and Ireland." By a recent letter to my predecessor from Captain Yolland, of the Royal Engineers, who is entrusted with the direction, of the publication, I am enabled to have the pleasure of anothering that the "printing of the observations made with the Zenith Sector, for the determination of the latitudes of stations between the years 1842 and 1850, is finished, and will be presented in time for the meeting of the British Association, and that the calculations connected with the triangulation are rapidly advancing towards their completion." In the meantime the great are of Eastern Europe has been advancing with unexampled rap dity, and to an extent hitherto unparalleled. Originating in topographical surveys in Estonia and Livonia, and commenced in 1816, the operations, both geodesical and astronomical, have been completed between It small on the Danube, and Engleness in Finnmarken, an extent of 254 merition. J degrees. Next to this in extent is the Indian are of 21 degs. 21 seca. Next to this in extent is the Indian are of 21 degs. 21 seca. Seca. Detween Gape Comorin and Kaliana: and the third is the French are of 12 degs. 22 sec.

The recent respecting the tides, even for the practical purposes of navigation. The practical advantages arising from the co-ordination of the observations in the Hydrographic Office of the United States, and the circulations of two charms of the winds and currents, and of the sailing directions founded on them, have been such, and so appreciated, that there are now, as it is stated, more than 1000 masters of American ahips engaged in making them.

In compliance with a res

twenty-new flower planes of the solar system; to Dr. anders, so the short have for his successful researches in paleontology; and to Mr. Roualds, for the electrical and kindred researches in which he has been eagaged for as many years.

Allusions have been made by influential men, and in inficial places, to a direct representation of science in Parliament; and we frequently hear opinions expressed that Parliament might be improved by a greater admixture of men who might be chosen as the represent its material interests. The benefit which the Legislature might derive from a change of this description is a question rather for statesment than for men of science, and would be quite unsuitable for discussion here; but in respect to the influence which such change would exercise on science itself and on its cultivators, it does belong to us to consider both its probable advantages and disadvantages. I have no hesitation in expressing as an individual opinion, my belief that the possible gain would be incalculably outweighed by the too certain evils; and that scientific mes cannot too highly value and desire to retain the advantages they now possess in the undistructions of political life. We cannot read over the names of the noblemen and gentlemen who form the Parliamentary Committee of the British Association, without being satisfied that science would not be likely to be more honourably or more ably represented by any system of direct representation; nor can we look to the discretion and practical wisdom with which the proceedings of the Committee have been conducted in the first year of its existence, without being impressed with the belief that it is destined to render important services both to the country and to ourselves.

Gentlemen, I have now occupied fully as much of your time and attention as I can venture to trespass upon, and yet have found it impossible to comprehend within the limits of a discourse all the topics to which I would gladly have called your notice, even in those branches of knowledge in wh

The report of the proceedings of the Council during the past year was presented by the secretary in the course of Wednesday.

presented by the secretary in the course of Wednesday.

The proceedings in the several sections commenced on Thursday (last week), and have been so numerous that a mere list of the papers read would occupy very much more space than we can this week appropriate to it; but we propose to give an abstract of the more important papers in our next Monthly Supplement.

A visit to the Giant's Causeway, and the wonderful scenery in its neighbourhood (which we have engraved upon the preceding page), was among the proposed excursions of the Association, the details of which we shall give hereafter. The preceding Illustrations are from sketches by Mr. A. Nicholl, A.R.H.A.

by Mr. A. Nicholl, A.R.H.A.

THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY REFORM ASSOCIATION have issued a brief address, in which they say:—"The council are about to adopt widely extended and energetic operations. They will watch and publish the votes of every individual member of Parliament. And they call upon every constituency to act upon the information with which they will thus be furnished. The council will expose every case of bribery, intimidation, and corruption, practised during the late election, of which they may be able to obtain the information; and they anxiously invite all reformers to forward communications on this subject to the office. Let non-electors in every county, city, and borough, present petitions, complaining of their unjust exclusion from the right of voting. Let electors do the like, praying for the adoption of the ballot, as the only means of securing the independence of voters. Let all reformers send requisitions to their representatives, calling upon them to support Mr. Hume's motion for reform, and Mr. Berkeley's motion for the ballot."

SPANISH RAILROADS.—A Royal decree in the Madrid Gazette of the sist ult., enacts that the railways from Aranjuez to Almansa shall be prolonged, if necessary, at the expense of the State, to the line which may run to a port of the Mediterranean. Another decree authorises M. José Campo to prolong the line from Almansa to Jativa. The works for the canalisation of the Ebro had been companied.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN AMERICA.—The progress of telegraphic enterprise in the United States is now assuming a position that indicate the extensive nature of that branch of its economy over that of every other country. According to the most recent authentic information on the matter, i appears that the total number of miles of telegraph in the United States is 27,177 about 17,283 miles are on the Morse system, and the remainder on that of House Bain, and O'Reilly.

Bain, and O'Reilly.

THE OYSTER FISHERIES.—Many representations have been of late male to the office of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, by the Foreign office, of complaints made to that office by the French Government, of infractions on the provisions of the fisheries convention, subsisting between this country and France, and of the act 6 and 7 Vict., cap. 79, by British vessels dredging for oysters in the English Channel and the Straits of Dover during the close months. It is made a particular subject of complaint that the British fishing-vessels fail to comply with that article of the convention (Art. 8) which requires that the numbers of the vessels shall be painted on the bows and on each side of the mainsail, and that they are thereby enabled more easily to evade pursuit. The Lords of the Commistioners of Customs of their anxiety that all just grounds of complaint on the part of the French Government should be removed, and have requested them to give directions to the officers commanding her. Majesty's cruisers in the Channel to use every exertion to prevent any infraction of the convention by British fishermen, and particularly to prevent fishing vessels in the Channel having dredging implements on board during the fence months, or not having their numbers painted on the bows and sails, in the mannet required by the convention.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 12.—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 13.—C. J. Fox died, 1806. General Wolfe killed, 1759.
TUESDAY, 14.—Holy Cross. Moscow burnt, 1812.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—Ember Week.
THUSSDAY, 16.—Foundling Hospital burnt, 1742.
FRIDAY, 17.—Siege of Gibraltar ended, 1782.
SATURDAY, 18.—Lawrence Sterne died, 1768.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT 18, 1852

Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday M | A | M | M | A | M | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1852.

IRELAND has no such dreadful curse, among the many which have so long and so grievously afflicted her, as that diabolical system of assassination for which she endures so great a notoriety, and of which, at short intervals, she continues to afford the world examples. There would seem to be implanted in the breast of the agricultural class in Ireland so utter a detestation of every man who stands in the relation of a landowner, as to make it in the popular estimation no worse a crime to assassinate an owner of the soil, than to shoot a mad dog. In every other part of the world, the man who commits a murder-even if it be so provoked as to amount in the strictest equity to the minor offence called homicide-meets with no sympathy. No one will harbour him; no one will protect him; no one will take any trouble to rescue him from the punishment which he has merited. Not so in Ireland. When a landlord is murdered in that exceptional country, the whole neighbourhood appears to sympathise with the criminal. Although hundreds, if not thousands, of people know why the deed was done, when it was ordered to be done, and who did it, not a tongue is moved to tell the officers of justice of his name or of his whereabouts; and if any such man were found to give evidence against the criminal, his own life would not be worth a week's purchase. No other man of his rank in life would hold intercourse with him. He would be shunned like the plague. The finger of scorn would be held up against him while he lived, and his doom, sooner or later, would be assassination from behind a badge.

his doom, sooner or later, would be assassination from behind a hedge.

If the man to be murdered be a landlord, he may have been humane, he may have been enlightened, he may have been loth to act harshly even in the justification or pursuance of his own right, and he may have proved himself in all respects a benefactor to the people. He may have been all this and more; but if he have sinned, even unwittingly, against the laws of the secret and bloodthirsty Vehmgericht, his death is more certain than that of a criminal in this country condemned, in due course of law, to be executed. Here the prerogative of mercy may be exercised. The Sovereign may be appealed to; there may be spared. But in Ireland the fiat goes forth, and is irrevocable. There is no supreme power to accord pardon to the innocent landlord, none to re-consider the sentence, or to make it less than death. lord, none to re-consider the sentence, or to make it less than death. The victim dies, and the murderer escapes. Perhaps he continues to reside in his old parish, among his old friends; perhaps he removes to another district; and perhaps he goes to the United States. In all cases his crime too generally remains with no punishment, except the stings of Conscience, which does not spare even the most hardened of criminals;—and the dread of that ulterior punishment in another world which weighs even upon the most irreligious of criminals, and assures him that there is a God.

Recent travellers report that Ireland has greatly improved within

the last two years; that the potato famine and the pestilence—those rude monitors—did not burst over the land and decimate the people without doing a work of mercy upon the survivors. They tell us that labour is no longer a superabundant drug; that "a man is a man"—to live not upon potatoes only, but upon bread; that self-respect and self-reliance have been the necessary conthat self-respect and self-reliance have been the necessary consequences of this great change in the physical condition of the agricultural classes; and that confidence, so long banished, and so urgently needed, is growing up between those who have wealth to spend, and those who have hands or heads to win it. But a crime like the murder of Mr. Ryan, which we this week record, unless the murderer or murderers be discovered and punished, will indefinitely retard the good work, and will do more to keep the country in the old semi-barbarism, from which it seemed to be fast emerging, than all the misrule of England, if fifty times worse than it has been, could inflict. It is not so much the individual murder, or the atrocity of the act, that people shudder at, or that will keep from Ireland the speculative and the enterprising agriculturist, trader, and manufacturer—but it is the connivance of the people in such deeds. When will this plague-spot—worsethan cholera, worse than famine—be rooted out from the minds of the people? It is hard to say; but until that time, whenever it shall be, the happiness and prosperity of Ireland will be the Utopian dream of the enthusiastic, rather than the well-grounded anticipation of the statesman, the philosopher, and the man of business,

THE FAMILY COLONISATION SYSTEM IN IRELAND.—Mrs. Chisholm having on Wednesday week dispatched the ship Peru from Gravesend to Cork, with emigrants to Australia, arrived in Dublin on Saturday last, and on Monday morning left for Cork by mail train, to meet the Peru at Queenstown, where 93 additional emigrants were to join that vessel. On its proceeding to sea, Mrs. Chisholm will return to Dublin, to prepare for sending away her next ship, and to hold a grapn meeting.

to hold a group meeting.

LODGING-HOUSES.—The Carlisle Journal publishes the following return; which, it says, "may well stagger" their readers:—" Total number of persons who have slept in common lodging-houses under the Board of Health, from the 23d of November, 1851, to the 21st of August, 1852:—First quarter, 10 849; second quarter, 11,709; third quarter, 12,463: total, 35,021, From the above it appears that within nine months of the year a number of vagrants, upwards of 8000 more than the whole population of Carlisle, passed through this city. What a mass of crime and misery do such agures indicate!"

BAGGAGE FOR INDIA.—The subject having been under the special consideration of the revenue authorities, it has been ruled and directed that silk goods, the produce of India, and the effects of parties arriving by the Overland route, which are brought to this country by way of Europe, are not admissible at the lower rate of duty, it being legully indispensable that such articles, o be entitled to admission—the lower rate, should be the produce of, and imported direct from, India 5 country.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—On Wednesday a special general court of proprietors was held at the Bank of England, for the election of a director in the room of Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., deceased. The chair was taken by Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq., when the scrutineers were appointed, and made their report unanimously in favour of John Oliver Hanson, Esq., who was elected accordingly. The court then adjourned.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY STEAM-BOATS.—The steam-boats that fouched every ten minutes at this company's pier on the Surrey side have been suddenly discontinued, and the pier closed, the service not answering the expectations of the steam-boat company, or paying the working expenses.

DIRECT LONDON AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY COMPANY.—A return of between 6s, and 7s, a share is being made to the proprietors by Mr. Turquand, the official manager for winding up the company's affairs, being the result of a compromise with the directors in accounting for moneys mis-

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION .- On Wednesday night the Rev. J. Unwin, M.A., delivered the inaugural address at the formal commencement of the first session of the Training Institution of the Congregational Board of Education, in the new irstitute, which was firmerly Homerton College, under the late Dr. Pye Smith. There were present a large number of the friends of the institution, and the parents of the children attending the "practising schools."

Evening Classes for Young Men.—The annual meeting of the society by which these classes are conducted was hed on Monday evening at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street. There was a crowded attendance. The Lord Mayor presided. In introducing the business, he congratulated the meeting on the success of this institution, whose objects he regarded as of the utmost importance. Resolutions were adopted for carrying out the objects of the society.

Organ Builders' Benevolent Institution.—The tenth annuar meeting of the members of this society, which was established for the purpose of assisting decayed or aged members of the trade, was held on Monday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street; Mr. W. E. Richardson in the chair. The balance sheet contained in the report showed the following results:—Assets, £727 os. 11½d., including £691 invested. Benefit fund, for the purpose of building an organ-builders' retreat, £48 3s. 10d. The report was adopted; and, after the election of officers for the ensuing year, the meeting separated.

THE RE-OPENING OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The British Museum, which has been closed for several days, is re-opened for the admission of the public, after being thoroughly cleaned, and various additions made in the galleries. The institution will be continued open on Monday, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from ten A.m. till four P.m., till the 30th of April, 1853, with the exception of a week from the let to the 7th day of January, when it will be opened till six o'clock in the evening. The workmen are busily engaged in the erection of two fountains in the front of the court-yard.

EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The following notice has lately appeared:—
"Many exhibitors of the City of London having made personal and written application to this office for the medals, certificates, and copies of the Jurors' Reports presented to them by her Majesty's Commissioners, notice is hereby given that the late Local Committee for the City of London have undertaken the distribution of the medals and other articles in question, and the honorary secretaries will shortly announce their arrangements for this purpose.—By order of her Majesty's Commissioners, Henry C. Owen, Capt. R.E.—I, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, Sept. 7. Westminster, Sept. 7.

CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.—The aggregate of claims and objections returned to Mr. McGristie, the revising barrister, this year, to be disposed of at the approaching registration of voters for serving in Parliament for the city of London, is as follows:—

Freemen and liverymen	Objectors. 539 749	Total claims and Objections. 541 934
Last year it was thus:	1283	1475
Freemen and liverymen 2 Inhabitant householders 160	214 972	216 1132
169	1186	1348

The New Houses of Parliament.—Since Mr. Jay, the new contractor for building the remaining portions of the New Palace of Westminster, commenced operations three weeks ago, a large additional number of workmen have been taken on, and are busily engaged on several parts of the building. A considerable number of Mr. Grissell's (the former contractor) men, are also engaged in finishing various parts of the building included in that gentleman's contract. An lumense scaffolding has been raised within the last few days, extending from the entrance to Westminster-hall to that portion of the main building immediately eastward of the House of Commons, and where during the railway manis of 1845, 1846, and 1847, a temporary wooden tuilding and staircase of great height was constructed to communicate with the long cridor and numerous committee-rooms in the river front. Considerable progress has been made in the erection of the wing intended to be raised along this line to complete the square, immediately at the back of Westminster Hall, where formerly stood the Star Chamber, the Speaker's house, &c. Through this square formerly stood the Star Chamber, the Speaker's house, &c. Through this square formerly stood the Star Chamber, the Speaker's house, &c. Through this square formerly stood the Star Chamber, the Speaker's house, &c. Through this square formerly stood the Star Chamber, the Speaker's house, &c. Through this square formerly stood the Star Chamber, the cloisters, by elegant coloniades on each side, in keeping with the Gottic architecture of the cloisters, and when completed, will form one of the haddonest and most interesting portions of the New Palace. Within the court will also be the entrance to the reporters' and strangers' gallery. This portion of the building is expected to be completed before the end of the Parliamentary session of 1852-53.

Santrary Referent at Tottenham.—On Monday a fête, in honour THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.-Since Mr. Jay, the new

SANITARY REFORM AT TOTTENHAM .- On Monday a fête, in honour SANITARY REFORM AT TOTTENHAM.—On Monday a fite, in honour of the cause of sanitary reform was held at Tottenham, a district which lies a clear five miles away out of the smoke of London, but which, nevertheless, from geographical circumstances and relative over-population, has for years been badly trained, badly watered, and occasionally a suburban hiding-place for fever and cholera. In August last were, however, completed extensive and adequate sanitary works; and on Monday a deputation from the Central Board of Health went down to Tottenham, at the invitation of the local body, to inspect the works, and to pass the formal official approval on what had been done. The deputation consisted of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Chadwick, and Dr. Southwood Smith. After the examination of the works the party sat down to a cold collation, provided for them by the hospitality of Mr. Purton, at his mansion, Tottenham Park. The report, which was read at the dinner, was of a most satisfactory character.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE WEST-END .- Mr. S. Carey, the patentee of IMPROVEMENTS AT THE WEST-END.—Mr. S. Carey, the patentee of the concave and convex wood payement, of the same kind as that laif in Lothbury, by the Bank. in Cornhill, and other places in the city, has received in attructions to take up the existing wood payement in Piccadilly (whith he laid down about eight years ago), and to relay the same in Jermyn-street, which throughfare was previously paved with wood by the Metropolitan Wood-paying Company. It is expected that the whole of the work will be completed previously to the opening of the Houses of Parliament, in November next. The whole of Piccadilly will also, during the same period, be laid with four-inch granite cubes of stone by Mr. Chadwick, the City pavier, and that portion of the same line of road leading from the mansion of the Duke of Devonshire to Apsley-house, previously macadamized, is now nearly covered with stone, laid by Messrs, Mowlem and Co., by order of the parochial authorities connected with the parish of St. George, Hanover-square.

METERODOLITAL COMMISSION OF SEWERS — A special general Court.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—A special general Court METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—A special general Court of Commissioners was held on Tuesday morning, at the chief-office, Greekstreet, Soho; Mr. R. Jebb in the chair. Present—Captain Vetch, Mr. G. S. Smith, Mr. L. Redhead, Mr. G. Baker, Mr. Thomas Gibson, Major Dawson, and Sir J. Burgoyne. The secretary reported that the balance in hand on the 4th of September amounted to £6513 7s 5d., npon which payments had been ordered to the amount of £494 0s. 4d., leaving an available balance of £6019 7s. 1d. Payments to the amount of upwards of £5000 were then ordered. The Court then ordered a rate of 6d. in the pound to be made for six months on the western division of the Westminster sewers. The proceeds of this rate, with arrears uncollected, were estimated at £38,000. Rates at 6d. in the pound were also ordered to be prepared on the following districts:—Holborn division, Surrey and Kent district, Fulham and Hammersmith district, Counter's Creek district, Wandle district, Tower-hill level, Upper Limehouse level, and Limehouse level.

INCREASE OF LOYDON THEORYCE POST LETTERS.—There passed

INCREASE OF LONDON DISTRICT POST LETTERS.—There passed through the London District Post office, during the week ending on the 30th alt., no less than 656,603 letters. The year of the "Exhibition of All Nations" but 14,003 more letters passed through the office during this period, the number of the property of 20,000.

The clearances from the port of London for the gold colonies of Australia, during the week ending last Saturday, show again an increase in the number of vessels. There were five to Port Philip of an aggregate burden of 3422 tons, two to Port Philip and Sydney of a joint burden of 2381 tons (one of them being the Cleopatra screw-steamer, of 1500 tons), and two to Sydney of 1661 tons. There was also one vessel to Adelaide of 528 tons. The exports of goods, and of wines and spirits, have been considerable; but although a reduction of from 20 to 24 per cent. has taken place in the rates of freight, there has not been so much activity as was manifested a few weeks back. The demand for passages is also rather diminished.

EXTENSIVE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.—The movement in EXTENSIVE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.—The movement in favour of the men leaving their work at four o'clock on Satuday, which was struck for and granted by most of the large builders in the metropolis, is again springing np; the whole of the men in the employ of the Messrs. Smith and Pearse, of the Camden Town-road, having refused on Theeday to go on with their work. The following placerd has been issued:—"Notice—The bricklayers, masons, labourers, and excavators, employed by the Messrs. Pearse and Smith, of the Camden Town-road, have declined to continue their work in consequence of their employers having refused the men to casse work on Saturdays at four c'clock—this hour being the custom amongst the principal houses in the above trades. The workmen will not resume their employment until this right is conceeded to them by their employers.

PERSENT OF A FIRE-PROOF SARE FROM HER MAJESTY .- The firea's, for which the Society for the Encouragement of Art awarded to Mr. Chubb an honorary testimonia', has been purchased by the Queen for a lay present to her annt the Duchess of Gleucester. The safe is of polished beautifully inlaid with fine gold.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The last flower show of this society this season was held at the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens. Notwithstanding the heavy rains of the last few days, these delightful gardens were crowded with visitors. The show of dahlias was exceedingly good, considering the state of the weather recently. The remainder of the show we somewhat below the average. A great number of prizes were awarded. The varied amusements which have so lone rendered the Surrey Zoological Gardens a favourite resort were repeated with unusual spirit; and the exhibition of fireworks at the conclusion was particularly brilliant.

MR. Green's Five Hundredth Balloon Ascent.—On Wednesday night the celebrated aëronant, Mr. Green, took his benefit at Vauxhall Gardens, and made his five hundredth balloon ascent, accompanied by Messrs. Heavy Mayhew, Horace Mayhew, James Macswinney, E. Watkins, W. Little, and three other gentlemen. Just as the balloon was liberated, six cannons were fired in honour of the event, and the cheers of the spectators were not wanting to encourage the hardy veteran in what was announced as his last trip. As the Nassau was ascending, another balloon appeared over the Vauxhall Gardens, which was supposed to have ascended from the east end of the town, and both went in company in a westerly direction, the wind blowing rather freshly at the time.

ROYAL SUPPRY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS-There were additional ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Inere were auththomat attractions at these delightful gardens during the week. On Monday, Mr. Southby's benefit was marked with an admirable display of fireworks, and a large attendance of visitors. On Thesaday evening there was a repetition of the same entertainments. On Wednesday there was a flower-show of a very superior character. On Thursday, a Scotch file; and on Friday, an olla podrida of the week. On each evening, for the gratification of the visitors, the elephants bathed in the lake previous to their dinner hour.

HEAVY THUNDER-STORM.—On Tuesday afternoon the metropolis was visited by a heavy storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by a very copious fail of rain. At five o'clock, and for about a quarter of an hour before the storm burst, the air was thick and the sky vei ed with vapour, so that the darkness was such as ordinarily overtakes the day about two hours later. The storm continued to rage at intervals until about soven o'clock on the following morning. morning.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY .- On Saturday last, while some of the work SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—On Saturday last, while some of the workmen employed by Mr. Walburton, builder, or Great Trinity-lane, were employed
in removing a number of sashes, recently used as window-trames, at Mr. Curling's, licensed victualler, in Queen-street, a snake was discovered underneath
one of them. It is a beautiul specimen of the order ophidia, being in length
about a feet, and at least 3 inches in circumference in the thickest part of the
body. How it could have found a lodging where it was discovered is a mystery,
as such reptiles seldom obtain such a full development as this one has done, except in exceedingly warm climates. From the fanga it possesses it is thought to
be of the venemous kind. It is preserved for the present in a living state by
Mr. Curling. Mr. Carling.

ACCIDENTS FROM CATTLE DRIVING .- On Monday afternoon some ACCIDENTS FROM CATTLE DRIVING.—On Monday afternoon some bullocks were being driven into a slaughter-house in Clare-market, when one of them, a fine healthy animal, smelt the blood, and darted off through the narrow streets of the market, knocking down several women and children, two of whom were carried, dangerously jojures, to King's College Hospital, where they met with prompt attention. In its fight it dashed through the small passage leading from Clare-market into St. C. ement's-inn, bending the thick iron rod in the centre into a complete bow to admit of its passing through the inn, and thence forward into the Strand and Fleet-street, back to Smithfield, where it was ultimately secured.

EMIGRATION FROM ST. MARTIN'S WORKHOUSE.—The Poor Law EMIGRATION FROM ST. MARTIN'S WORKHOUSE.—The Poor Law Commissioners have at length sanctioned the proposition of the board of guardians of St. Martin's parish for the emigration of a considerable number of their able-bodied poor, and the vessel has been selected which is to convey them to Port Adelaide. On Tuesday the intending emigrants (in all 58) were assembled in the school-room of the workhouse, when valedictory addresses were delivered by the chairman of the board and the Rev. H. Mackenzie, the vicar. The tender for conveying them is £15 per adult. Every one will be supplied with an ample outfit. A small sum will be piaced in the hands of the captain, to be distributed by way of honorarium, and the adults will have £1, and the children 10s. each in their pockets on their arrival at the colony.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF HYDROCEPHALUS.—The body of a lad, EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF HYDROCEPHALUS.—The body of a lad, named Joseph Devine, aged fourteen years, who had resided at 28, Canterbury-street, Agar-town, was found, on Sunday last, in the Regent's Canal, having fallen into the water while being attacked with a fit. By a post-mortem examination it appears that the head measured 21½ inches in circumference, 17½ inches across the top from ear to ear, 19½ inches from the nape of the neck up the centre of the back over the crown to the junction with the eyebrows, and 11½ inches from one parietal bone to the other. The skull was as thin as that of a child two years old, and the bones were open like those of an infant, never having closed. When puncture!, upwards of five pints of water escaped from it, and the substance of the brain itself weighed 3½ b. With the exception of the celebrated case of Cardinal, who lived till the age of thirty-two, it was the largest head seen or heard of.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, September 4, were—Maies, 785; females, 739; total, 1524. The deaths during the same period were—Maies, 489; females, 477: total, 966, showing a considerable decrease on the mortality of Angust. In the epidemic class of diseases, smallpox has become much less statal in London than it was at an earlier period of the year. Twelve cases were registered last week. Diarrhea carried off 89 children, and 16 persons of more advanced age; summer cholera was fatal to 8 persons, 4 of whom were adults. The registrar of Fulham calls attention to the great prevalence of diarrhea at the present time in part of his district, and also to the bad sanitary cendition of the locality. 53 deaths are returned as caused by scarlatina.

Memoropologous All Organizations.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The mean of the week was 29.979 in. The mean temperature of the week was 62-4 deg., which is 2-8 deg. above the average of the same week in ten years.

AGRARIAN MURDER.

The Correspondent of the Evening Mail supplies the annexed version of the dreadful murder of Mr. O'Callaghan Ryan:—

The Correspondent of the Evening Mail supplies the annexed version of the dreadful murder of Mr. O'Callaghan Ryan:—

CLOMMEL, Sunday Evening.—It is my painful duty to have to inform you, that the neighbourhood of this town has again been the scene of as revolting and barbarous a murder as ever disgraced this unfortunate country. The victim, Mr. O'Callaghan Ryan, resided in Clonmel, and was universally respected by all classes of its inhabitants for his mild and conciliatory demeanour; but these qualities, it would appear, were insufficient to shield him from the ruthless arm of the assassin. The unfortunate gentleman was possessed of some property in the parish of Newcastle, in this county; and, having occasion to take legal proceedings against some of his tenants, it is reported that the necessary process issued to enable him to evict them yesterday. However, it is said that Mr. Ryan wished to give them one more trial preparatory to executing the ejectment, and with that view, unfortunately, proceeded to Clashganny on Friday to endeavour to come to amicable terms with the parties, but with what result I am unable to learn, owing to the lamentable termination of his kind and feeling errand. About seven o'clock in the evening, as he was returning home, he was fired at near Klimanahan, in the county of Waterford, about four miles from this town, and afterwards dragged inside the ditch; and, lest the gunsate wound should prove insufficient for the accomplishment of the sloody deed, his head was battered in a most frightful manner—it is thought with a billhook, or some such instrument. A policeman had been passed by the ill-fated gentleman at no great distance, who, hearing the report of the gun, at once hastened to the syot, where he perceived Mr. Ryan's horse standing without his rider, and also marks about the ditch which induced him to enter the plantation, which shirts the road at either side, and, being guided by traces of blood, he soon witcessed the horrifying spectacle of the gentleman whom he had but a fe

Another letter, dated Clonmel, Sunday evening, announces the arrest of two of the supposed assassins:

Two on the supposed assissing:—

Two men, named Hackett and Norman, have been lodged in the gaol here on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. O'Callaghan Ryan, in the county of Waterford, near this town, on Friday evening last. Some of their thes were found with spots of blood on them; as also a hachet, on which they assome blood. It is expected that they will be fully committed to-morrow, and sent off to Waterford Gaol, to stand their trial at the next assizes to be holden in that city.

CHESHIRE FAUNA.—That rare visitant in the north-west, the moth-hawk (Caprimulgus Europæus), was shot on the 1st instant, by William Downes, Esq., on the Cherry Cachard Farm, near Nantwich. The moth-hawk, with its serrated middle claw and wide gape, is an eminent instance of con-

THE COURT.

In our last we announced the arrival of her Majesty and the Prince onsort, &c., at their Highland home, the genial retirement of which ley are now enjoying.

The Earl of Malmesbury is in attendance on her Majesty as Secretary

of State

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and her Serene Highness Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and her Serene Highness the Princess Hohenlohe Langenbourg have been on a visit to the Queen. Since the arrival of the Royal party at Balmoral, his Royal Highness Prince Albert has gone out almost daily deer-stalking; and her Majesty and visitors have taken drives in the neighbourhood.

On Sunday last the Royal party attended divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Countess of Desart, the Hon. Mary Seymour, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Lieut, Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon were in attendance.

were in attendance.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has resumed the occupation

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is expected to return to this country from Prussia in the course of the present month. His Royal Highness has been witnessing the grand reviews of the army at Stettin.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have returned to Kew from Ryde, Isle of Wight.

The mortal remains of the late Duke of Hamilton were interred on Saturday, the 4th inst., in the family manuscleum at Hamilton Palace. The ceremony was of the most solemn and imposing kind, and the body was consigned to an Egyptian sarcophagus, supposed to belong to an Egyptian Princess. It was erected within the manuscleum by the late noble founder, who brought it from Egyptian.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond are entertaining a succession of visitors at Gordon Castle, county of Banff. The Prince and Princesa of Saxe-Weimar are amongst the circle.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, who had been indisposed, is much better.

The Earl of Eglinton proposes leaving Dublin immediately on a brief visit to Eglinton Castle, where the annual vare meeting will come off during the week following Doncaster races.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

EFFECTS OF BETTING HOUSES .- Thomas Scott (an American), but-EFFECTS OF BETTIKG HOUSES.—Thomas Scott (an American), butler to Mr. Matthew Forster, M.P., who, as we noticed in our last paper, was
charged at the Marylebone police-court with having plundered his master of
plate to the value of between £200 and £300, was again brought up on Saturday
last for re-examination, preparatory to his being formally committed for trial.
The articles, consisting of a dirk, spoons, forks, ladles, waiters, &c., were now
produced by no fewer than sixteen pawabrokers, and identified by procecutor
as being his. Mr. Broughton made some strong observations upon the conduct
of more than one of the pawnbrokers, who he considered had not used all
proper precautions with the view of satisfying themselves as to whether the plate
upon which they had advanced money really belonged to the prisoner or not.
The prisoner, as upon the first investigation, freely acknowledged his offence,
and said that betting on horse-races had been his ruin; sometimes he was worit
£800 or £1000, and at other times he had not a penny to call his own.
Lockerby, of the S division, No. 180, said that from inquiries made by him it
turned out that last year he (the prisoner) won £800 upon the Derby, and lost
£1300 upon the St. Leger. It was no uncommon thing to see in one bettit ghouse as many as thirty or forty gentlemen's servants congregated together.

Novel Fraud.—The metropolitan police are on the look-out for a

NOVEL FRAUD.—The metropolitan police are on the look-out for a man who, on Saturday last, frauduently obtained a gold watch, worth £24, a gold cable-link Albert chain, and a gold key, from Mr. Tuckfield, the watch-maker, of 4, Bridge-road, Lambeth, by personating Lord Howard. The shop-keeper of Mr. Tuckfield actually accompanied the swindier in a cab to the Earl of Arundel's, No. 11, Carlton House-terrace, with the hope of receiving payment for the articles; and the fellow actually eutered the house, telling the cabman to drive to the back entrance, where he and the unfortunate shop-keeper were to wait until he came out. It appears that, having delivered a fectitious message to his Lordship, this logenious thief contrived to decamp with his booty.

BALLOONING WITH ANIMALS.-In the Westminster police-court, Ballooning with Animals.—In the Westminster police-court, the magistrate, Mr. Arnold, was engaged for saveral hours, on Tuesday, in investigating the charges of cruelty arising out of the conveyance of quadrupeds suspended from balloons, which have recently ascended from Cremorne Gardens. There were, in all, five sammonses obtained at the instance of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Three of the summonses charged M. and Madame Poltevin with unlawfully ill-treating the two horses on which balloon ascents were made on the 23d and 26th uit, and the other two being against Mr. Simpson, for causing the ill-treatment alleged. Mr. Arno d reserved his decision sine die, but would communicate with the parties when he had gone through the evidence. Madame Poltevin and her husband have also been summoned to appear before the magistrates, to answer a charge of crueity in "tortuing and ill-treating a heifer by taking it up attached to a balloon."

PLUNDER BY INTENDING EMIGRANT -- Alfred Taylor, in the em-PLUNDER BY INTENDING EMIGRANY—After Taylor, in the comploy of Mr. Hewitt, general salesman, in Blackfriars-road, and Mary Weis, a young woman in the service of Mrs. Emma Best, milliner and bonnet-maker in Newington-causeway, were on Tuesday, committed for trial by Mr. Combe, at its Nouthwark police-court, on the charge of plundering their respective employers of property to a considerable amount. The evidence adduced at the examination of the prisoners showed that they had agreed to get married, and had committed the robberies with a view of absconding and emigrating to South Australia.

PARSIAN SWELL-MOBSMEN.—Two members of this body, named Louis Montagnat and Edouard Malvert, who had been making a trial of their kill at Liverpool, and had rified the portmanteau of an Irish gentleman at the Queen's Hotel of £80 in notes, were on Wednesday committed for trial at the

In the Guildhall police-court, on Monday, James Gains, an old man, who was stated to be one of the police-officers who assisted in the capture of the Cato-street conspirators, and was severely wounded on that occasion, was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for stealing some reins from a person who had given him a night's shelter in a stable.

PARACHUTE DESCENT FROM A BALLOON.—On Monday evening Madame Polievin performed successfully the perilous task of descending to earth in a parachute, from a balloon which ascended from Cremorne Gardens. About an hour before dark the ascent of the balloon took place, with M. Poitevin in the car, from which was attached, by cords of considerable length, the parachute. A kind of circular basket, in which Madame Polievin sat, was connected by cords with this parachute. For some time after the complex machine had left the earth, the lady's seat was observed to swing considerably before it settled down under the balloen, and the greatest anxiety was manifested by the wondering spectators for the safety of this extraordinary woman. The parachute was not disengaged from the balloon until it had attained a great elevation. At length the cords were loosed, when the silken canopy was seen dilating until it assumed exactly the form of an umbrella, when it continued gradually to descend until it touched the earth, in the middle of Clapham-common, when the lady left her little basket, sound in mind and body, and repaired to Cremorne Gardens, where she received the congratulations of thousands upon the successful accomplishment of one of the most daring, reprehensible, and perhaps useless feats ever performed, even by one of the hardier sex. M. Poitevin also effected a safe landing from the balloon.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—This noble vessel was spoken at 8 o'clock in the merning of the 25th ult., in lat. 42.37, long. 12, by the brig Lisbon, from Lisbon. The Great Britain was crowded with sail, and going at the rate of 13 knots an hour.

An estimate of time and distance gives her, so far, about 10 knots an hour. 10 knots an hour.

THE VRAIC, OR SEA-WEED HARVEST, GUERNSEY.

AROUND the indented shores of the island of Guernsey, and in the neighbouring bays, grows in great abundance a marine plant of the Alga tribe, which is locally known as vraic, and is highly valuable for economical purposes. It is used both as fuel and manure, and considered of such importance, that it cannot be cut or gathered except at certain seasons, and under certain restrictions, specified in ordinances of the local legislature. Indeed, so essential an article is it deemed in the rural processing of the inhabitants that "notify de vraic, noint de hautgard" local legislature. Indeed, so essential an article is it deemed in the rural economy of the inhabitants, that "point de vraic, point de hautgard" ("no sea-weed, no corn-stacks") has passed into a proverb; and to the abundance of this herb in the neighbourhood is attributed the large orn and potato crops generally produced in the parishes bordering these

Upon a recent visit to Guernsey, Mr. Duncan found in the Vraic Har-

Upon a recent visit to Guernsey, Mr. Duncan found in the Vraic Harvest the two picturesque scenes engraved upon the next page. The following descriptive particulars of the economy of the weed we abridge from Barbet's "Gulde for the Island of Guernsey":—

A distinction obtains between vraic scié and vraic venant. The vraic scié is 50 called from its being cut off with a small bill-hook whilst attached to the rock: the vraic venant is washed by the sea to the coast, and gathered after every spring tide, particularly in stormy weather. One cart-load of vraic scié is supposed to be worth from two to three of the

GUERNSEY. SEA-WEED HARVEST OR VRAIC THE



GATHERING THE VRAIC OR SEA-WEED.

vraic venant. From two to three loads of vraic scié, and from four to the of vraic venant, are required to manure effectually one veryée of land. The vraic venant is almost exclusively applied to this purpose; whilst the vraic venant is almost exclusively applied to this purpose; whilst the vraic scié is first burnt as fuel, the poorer inhabitants, unable to afford coal, or to obtain wood, relying upon this provision throughout the winter. The ashes are then used as a manure, of which twenty bushels are considered requisite for one veryée.

The winter harvest commences at the spring tide of the first new or full moon after Candlemas Day, and continues to the 15th March. The summer harvest begins on the second spring tide after the 24th June and continues during two moons. But that every class of society may share the benefit derived from this herb, poor persons, possessing neither horse nor cart, are allowed, during eight days of the first spring tide inhorse nor cart, are allowed, during eight days of the first spring tide inhorse nor cart, are allowed, during eight days of the first spring tide inhorse nor cart, are allowed, the beach. These restrictions apply only they bring it on their backs to the beach. These restrictions apply only

horseback at full speed, either to the beach above high-water mark, o to the carts belonging to their respective companies, which are in waiting as low down in the bays as the nature of the ground will allow them to come. This of course applies only to the vraic scié, the gathering and carting of which we have illustrated.

It has been satisfactorily ascertained that nearly 24,000 loads of vraic venant, each worth two shillings, taken at the beach, and about 1200 loads of vraic scié, each worth twelve shillings, are yearly got out of the beaches: in round numbers the yearly result may be stated thus: 25,000 cart-loads, worth about £3000. This vraic is the only manure to be had in the island, there being here neither lime nor chalk. To its invigorating salts is doubtless to be attributed the productiveness of the land in the culture of potatoes, of which as much as six bushels, or 405 lb., to the Guernsey perch, were last autumn (1836) dug out of many a field being at the astonishing rate of 20 tons 1 quarter to the English acre.



CARTING THE VRAIC.

THE SKETCHES FETES. CALAIS



COURGAINAISE FISHWOMEN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A FEW weeks ago enormous placards were posted in various parts of the metropolis, with an unusually rich bill of fare promised by the authorities of Calais to those modest excursionists who are too closely riveted to their business to think of breaking their chain for more than a day or two. These huge promissory notes, indorsed by the Mayor, and illustrated with a large balloon—"Ascension Aërostatique"—were perfect in the assurance of an official programme. Although the practice of French authorities in fite-giving is proverbial—their entire business seeming to be pleasure, yet, the great Calais affiche did not succeed in

entrapping more than half a cargo for the steamer Fame, lying at London-bridge, to convey the pleasure-seekers to the "Grand Festival d'Harmonie Militaire, Regates à la Voile et à l'Aviron."

It is, no doubt, difficult to excite public curiosity at this time of the year, and especially about official festivities in little towns, which can afford to offer to their visitors little more than the small change of the magnificent displays which everybody has, of course, seen lately in Paris; to this the scant cargo of the Fame may possibly be attributable;—yet the trip alone deserved better attendance.

Calais has been very much neglected of late; and the author of

SKETCH IN THE COURGAIN.



FETE AT CALAIS.-MUSICAL PROCESSION IN THE GRANDE PLACE.

selves." Yet this attraction is bookish—more for the fireside than the field. Calais is one of the victims to fast railway travelling. Formerly it was almost the only specimen of France for many of our countrymen; now it is, perhaps, the only part they are ignorant of. Yet it is very striking as a most characteristic picture of French provincialism, and as an entirely fortified town of a great military people; whilst it possesses the kindred attractions of a rapidly growing English colony.

The history of the place has just been very pleasantly told in the "Annals and Legends," an archæological handbook of the better elass,

with some very entertaining glimpses of the present life of Calais. Alterations and improvements have been but few, and so much the better for the artist. The gate (Porte du Havre) is nearly the same as when Hogarth painted it in his "Roast Beef of Old England" a century since. The nacelle (skiff), in which the aëronaut Blanchard was thrown, no longer adorns the ceiling of the Hotel de Ville; it has done its duty to sight-seers, and has been allowed to retire on half-pay to the staircase of the old-fashioned little house in the rue des Prêtres, dignified as the Museum. Eustache St. Pierre has been removed too from the Grande Place; but he ought to have occupied a more honourable position in his

birthplace, now grown up rom a mean suburb into a well-peopled English town, forming a redoubtable rival to the ancient city.

The "Hotel Dessin," which Sterne has rendered so celebrated, and which is so familiar to every reader of his "Sentimental Journey," is yet in its olden state, minus the bustle of the château-like hostelrie. Its glories are faded; its courtyard is silent: you look in vain for the stately carriages which the landlord used to lend to his aristocratic patrons, amongst whom he numbered monarchs: perchance, however, you might discover in some corner an old-fashioned chaise, the identical one bargained for by Sterne. "Sterne's Room" is still shown, and the



THE FISHMARKET IN THE COURGAIN.



COURGAINAISE WOMEN HAULING IN A FISHING-BOAT.

author of the "Annals" thus consoles himself in his scepticism:—
"Though the remise of his day may have been removed, and the chamber shown as his have been built a couple of years after his decease, yet the spirit of the author of "Tristram Shandy" hovers in the corridor of the house, as you fancy you are following in his footsteps, flits about the festooned casement to your dormitory, and more hallows the hostelrie of Monsieur Dessin, than do all the chronicled arrivals and sojourns of a host of Regents, Dauphins, Field-Marshals, and Hidalgoes, of their fleeting and evanescent hour."

Of the long-announced Fite, which took place on Sunday and Monday week, August 29 and 30, a few details will suffice. It consisted principally of a concours of music, to which the people of the neighbouring towns and villages were invited. On Sunday the several bands, headed by their respective mayors and municipal authorities, banners, &c., marched into Calais, to the Hôtel de Ville, where vin d'homeur was offered to them. They then formed in procession, and paraded the principal streets. In the afternoon took place the concours, when each band, stationed upon a platform erected in the middle of the square, and surmounted with a muslin cupola, supported by Venetian mats, with banderolles, &c., played two airs.

In the evening the beoffroy, Hôtel de Ville, and the square, were tastefully illuminated, and, filled with gaily-dessed company listening to the music, had a very pleasing effect. In the middle of a pasticcio à la Jullien, performed by a very good brass band from St. Omer, our "God save the Queen" was played; and at the same moment an English naval officer and a colonel of engineers, both in full uniform, entered the area around the platform, and saluted the audience amidst great cheering. Our Artist has pictured this interesting episode of international feeling. Towards ten o'clock a heavy fall of rain put an end to all idea of a ball, for which great preparations had been made on the Cours Berthois, or ramparts. The pr

having decided against the attempt, on account of the strong wind, the Mayor very properly forbade it.

The regatta proved also a failure: none of the English yachts made their appearance; and the fishing-boats were not allured by the promised prize of 150 francs, but found it more profitable to convey passengers to enjoy a promenade on the English coast. Indeed, this proved the greatest attraction for the country people; and the captain of a steamer who had conveyed them to the harbour, to witness the regatta, was compelled to steam to Dover, where, however, he did not land his freight, the disappointment at which was pretty freely expressed.

The most characteristic portion of Calais is the Coargain, which lies just outside the gates, flanking the harbour. This is exclusively a fishing town, even to the internarriage and intercourse of its people. Their dress, manners, and patois are altogether different from those of the Calaisians. The women are hard-working creatures, and are strong, healthy, and tall; their beauty being admirably set off by an original and picturesque costume, which has not undergone any modern modification. In winter they have their dancings, maskings, and mummery, within the precincts of their own hive; and well the industrious Courquinaise deserve to enjoy themselves: they hurry incessantly to and from the lugger with the newly-baited or entangled lines or to the beach with their bait baskets and spades; or at other times with their shrimp-nets at low water.

Our Artist has sketched these indefatigable women in their daily

the beach with their bait baskets and spades; or at other times with their shrimp-nets at low water.

Our Artist has sketched these indefatigable women in their daily pursuits. Young and old, they get up at all times, in the middle of the night, in all weathers and seasons, according to the time of the tide, to go fishing, carrying over their shoulders not only a basket and fishing implements, but a long heavy pole, with a largenet at the end. You sometines see herds of the Courgainaise, naked to the waist, crossing the street barefooted, on their return after a very rough night. But what will the reader think of French gallantry, when he learns that a long line of these women may often be seen hauling a fishing-boat by a rone down the letty precisely in the manner shown in one of our a rope down the jetty precisely in the manner shown in one of our Artists sketches?

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Durham Advertiser says—"That it is not generally known that, after the death of Bishop Van Mildert, who was the last Prince Palatine of Durham and Earl of Sarberge, these titles devolved on the Crown by the act of Parliament which deprived the Bishops of Durham of their temporal dignities and privileyes; her most Gracious Maj-sty is, therefore, the first Sovereign of this realm who has borne the titles of Princess Palatine of Durham and Countess of Sadberge."

The Chapter of St. Paul's have appointed the Hon. and Rev. H. tague Villiers as their Proctor in the ensuing Convocation

The restoration of Sir James Thornhill's cupola and dome, we are informed, has been determined on by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

The Bishop of London.—His Lordship the Bishop of London, on leaving the Palace at Armagh on Saturday last, where he had been some time on a visit with his Grace the Lord Primate, was presented with a complimentary address by the Dean and Chapter of Armagh, which the right rev. prelate acknowledged with expressions of gratitude.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—On Tuesday evening two pieces of plate PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—On Thestay evening two pieces of plate, of beautiful workmanship, consisting of a teap be and cream-jug, were presented on behalf of a large number of the leading inhabitants of St. Phuip's, Stepney, to the Rev. James Bonwe I. The inscription on the larger piece ran thus:—"Presented to the Rev. James James Bonwell, M.A., incumbent of St. Philip's, Stepney, by his congregation, in token of their admiration of his talents, and in gratitude for his ministerial labours."

St. Mary's Church, Redcliff.—A portion of the panelling inside of this church having been recently removed, two stone coffins were discovered, containing the skeletons of a man and a woman, supposed to be those of the founder and his wife.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. G. S. Bull, rector of St. Thomas's, Birmingham, from some of the junier members of that congregation; the Rev. M. Gueriz, cratte of Stoke Gabriel, Devon, from his part-hioners, on his resignation; the Rev. John Brownlow of Corn-street Chapel, Bath, from his congregation, on his departure; the Rev. John Boyd-, from the congregations of Askorn, Fenwick, and Moss, Yorkshire; the Rev. Matthew Robinson, on his resignation of the charge of the Episcopal Chapel at Dunkerque.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—Rectories: The Rev. E. Cookson, to Kirkbythorpe. Westmoreland; the Rev. H. S. Savroy, to Cameley, Somerset. Vicarages: The Rev. F. J. Hopkins, to Caxton, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. Robert Eden, M.A., F.S.A., vicar of North Walsham, Norfolk, and chaptain to the Lord Bishop of Norwich, has been collated to the place and dignity of an honorary canon in the cathedral church of Norwich, with a stall annexed. Patron—the Bishop of Norwich.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The following are the principal imports into the United Kingdom in the month ended the 5th of August last, compared with the corresponding period of 1451:—Corree, 7,428,923 lb.; ditto, in August, 1851, 4,908 076 lb. Cocoa, 174,079 lb; ditto, in 1851, 671,400 lb. Whest, 275 l91 quarters; ditto, 1851, 480,426 Barley, 92,898 quarters; ditto, 1851, 111,133. East Ind a pieces (cotton manufactures), 47,011; value, £21,958; dutto, 1851, 112,04 pieces; value, £3449. Embroidery and needlework (value), £3539; ditto, 1851, £5095. Flax, 117,413 cwcs.; dutto, 1851, 105,659. Guano, 12,134 tone; dutto, 1851, 9763. Hemp, 96,858 cwt., ditto, 1851, 105,659. Guano, 12,134 tone; dutto, 1851, 9763. Hemp, 96,858 cwt., ditto, 1851, 105,522. Lace (value), £3220; ditto, 1851, 4814. Boot fronts, 44520 pi firs; dtto. 1851, 57,121. Gloves, 175,985 pairs; ditto, 1851, 119,052. Palm oll, 94,633 cwt.; ditto, 1851, 111,901. Quicksilver, nil. Butter, 20,495 cwt.; ditto, 1851, 11,992,068. Cheese, 27,472 cwt.; ditto, 1851, 27,301. Eggs, 10,205,787; ditto, 1851, 19,908. Cheese, 27,472 cwt.; ditto, 1851, 27,301. Eggs, 10,205,787; ditto, 1851, 24,715. Pepper, 344,018 lb; ditto, 1851, 48,602. Salt'pere and cubic nitre 34,448 cwt.; ditto, 1851, 17,301. Silk (raw), 327,749 lb.; d tto, 1851, 100,636. Veivet, 4027 lb.; ditto, 1851, 6263 lb. silk bandannees, 27,331 pieces; ditto, 1851, 24,715. Pepper, 344,018 lb; ditto, 1851, 28,2504. Rum, 464,060 ggs, 3; ditto, 1851, 36,503. Brandy, 414,341 cals.; ditto, 1851, 227534. Sugar, 233,039 cwt; ditto, 1851, 899,617. Tallow, 50,325 cwt.; d tto, 1851, 2822. Tea, 3,213 128 lb.; ditto, 1851, 1693,023; ditto, 1850, 3,049,925. Tobacco, 443,541 lb.; ditto, 1851, 186,21. Civars and snuff, 183,434 lb.; ditto, 1851, 484,041. Robellem manufactures (the declared value of), £109,952; ditto, 1851, and £6,029,563 in that of 1850. The total number of vewels employed in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom, in the month ended the 5th of August last, was £6,58, tonage in 1851, and TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The follow-

ONE OF THE OLDEN TIME-Mr. Watkin, of Darlington, who is in 84th year, late y wa ked from that town to Newcastle, a distance of 33 miles. was not the least fatigued, although he performed the journey in one day.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE REV. EDWARD DUKE, OF LAKE HOUSE, WILTS.



THE REV. EDWARD DUKE, OF LAKE HOUSE, WILTS.

This accomplished antiquary, the author of several learned antiquarian works, died at his seat, Lake House, near Amesbury, on the 28th ult., being at the time one of the oldest magistrates of the county of Wilts. His family was, according to Glover's "Visitation," a branch of the ancient house of Duke, of Power Hayes. It first became established at Lake in 1578, when George Duke purchased that estate and manor; in the next generation, John Duke Esq., of Lake, High Sheriff of Wilts, 1640, was involved with Colonel Penruddocke and Hugh Grove in the unsucessful attempt made in 1655 to restore the exiled King Charles. The rev. gentleman, whose decease we record, was born in 1779 (the son of Edward Duke, Esq., and Fanny, his wife, daughter of John Field, Esq., of Islington). He married, in 1813, Harriet, daughter of Henry Hinxman, Esq., of Ivy Church, by whom he leaves several children.

MR. WILLIAM WATLINGTON.

MR. WILLIAM WATLINGTON was the scion of a family which has been for MR. WILLIAM WATLINGTON was the scion of a family which has been for more than three centuries settled in the borough of Reading. They were a branch of an ancient and knightly family of that name at Watlington, in Norfolk; and a pedigree is in existence in which the deceased gentleman traced his descent from an ancestor seated in that county in 1185. The Watlingtons of Reading appear to have settled there in the beginning of the sixteenth century as clothiers, the then great staple business of the west of England. First mention of them in the history of Reading occurs in the year 1566, the eighth of Queen Elizabeth's reign, when Richard Watlington was mayor of the borough, then the frequent and especially patronised residence of the Queen. He served the same office in 1575, 1583, 1589, and 1594. Samuel Watlington held the like honour in 1695 and in 1711. Abraham Watlington was mayor in 1735 and 1755.

office in 1575, 1583, 1589, and 1594. Samuel Watlington held the like honour in 1695 and in 1711. Abraham Watlington was mayor in 1735 and 1755.

Mr. William Watlington, the su'ject of this notice, was born in 1765. During his long life he occupied an old house, where the same business, that of wholesale provision merchant and grocer, had been carried on by his father, and afterwards by his mother; Mr. Watlington being only a youth of sixteen when his father died. Upon taking the establishment for himself, with a considerable private fortune besides, Mr. Watlington commenced a successful course, speculating largely, and sometimes not without loss, especially in articles of produce connected with his trade. He never suffered his attention to be diverted by public duties, with but one exception; that was when, after the armed truce of Amiens, in 1801, Napoleon threatened our shores; Mr. Watlington's loyalty then led him to command a company in the Reading Volunteers, the other captains of that force being Captains Moreton, Gleed, John Blandy, William Blandy, Williams, R. Harris, and, oddly as it scunds now, the Rev. E. Valpy. It is said that Mr. Watlington's father, when on his deathbed, desired his son to have nothing to do with public affairs, for that he might "serve the public all his life and get no thanks for it." Except as just stated, he acted through life upon this advice. His career was exclusively that of a man of business rapidly acquiring great wealth. It is not yet known exactly how much that wealth has accumulated to, but it is believed to reach £250,000. One kind and liberal trait in the character of Mr. Watlington it is but justice to mention. In the course of his long life of business, with transactions of a large amount, very heavy "bad debts" were frequently occurring; yet Mr. Watlington never sued a debtor, although his losses in this way amounted in the whole to a princely fortune. One instance only is on record of his having instructed his solicitors to write to a debtor, but the debtor cou

disappointed.

GEORGE RICHARDSON PORTER, ESQ.

GEORGE RICHARDSON PORTER, ESQ.

GEORGE RICHARDSON PORTER, Secretary of the Board of Trade, died on the 3d inst. at Tunbridge Wells, whither he had gone in the hope of recruiting a frame exhausted by incessant toil and occupation. Mr. Porter's whole life was dedicated to commercial and economic science. He very early obtained a reputation in that department; and in 1832 he was invited to the Board of Trade by its then President, the late Lord Auckland, in order to organise there a new office, for the purpose of attending to statistics. After being first tried as an experiment, this office was, in two years' time, definitively established, and Mr. Porter was placed at its head. His labours here proved of great public value. His systematic arrangement of the stores of information to which he had access, and his profitable use, and publication of them, not only showed the necessity of commercial reform, but rendered its introduction practicable and safe. In 1840 Mr. Porter was appointed senior member of the newly-constituted Railway department of the Board of Trade, in the transaction of the laborious duties of which, especially during the memorable 1845, his services were as valuable as they were energetic, and they obtained the thorough appreciation of the Government. On the retirement of Mr. M'Gregor, in 1847, Mr. Porter was appointed one of the Joint Secretaries of the Board of Trade. In that capacity his perfect practical knowledge on all subjects of commerce and manufacture, and his thorough acquaintance with the science of political economy were again made available to the public benefit. In private life, Mr. Porter's many amiable qualities, and his social and domestic conduct, gained for him the friendship and respect of all who knew him.

Mr. Porter's principal literary work was "The Progress of the Nation."

Mr. Porter's principal literary work was "The Progress of the Nation." He also wrote some others, among which were an essay on the nature and pro crty of the sugar-cane, and a book entitled "The Tropical Agriculturist."

A MARRIAGE PORTION FUND .- The British Friend, the organ of A MARRIAGE PORTION FUND.—The British Friend, the organ of the Society of Friends, gives a notice of a somewhat singular fund for "removing obstructions to matrimony among the lower class" of Friends. A sum of £1800 has been raised, the interest of which is to be disposed of secondary to the original purpose, "by a deed poil entered into by the subscribers." Fen pounds are paid to every woman and man, two years members of certain piecitags, provided they are not otherwise worth £30. When the modey is short, women are to be preferred to men, and spinisters and bachelors to without and widowers. The stock of this biarriage Company is lent on mortgage. The names of the subscribers to the fund are given.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE .- A few days since, five young girls MILLANCHOLY OCCURRENCES.—A rew days since, live young girls entered the baths on the khine, at Cologne. They were heard laughing and taking in the bathing-room which they occupied, when suddenly the noise ce. s.d. The master of the establishment feeling somewhat alarmed, opened the door and found the flooring had given way, and that the whole party had fallen through into the river, and been carried away by the stream.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon, as the Great Western express train, which left Paddington at 9.45 A.M., and consisted of the englise No. 20, tender, a luggage-van, two first and two second-class passenger cartiages, passed under the Chard Canal-bridge, at Creech, the engine, from some unknown cause, got off the line, ploughed its way into the letter near bank, and became imbedded in the soft earth. The four passenger cartiages advanced about 150 yards beyond the engine. The first of the second-class cartiages had its front compartment smashed, and the off front wheel was thrown on the up line, so that the traffic, for a time, was completely stopped. The tender to the engine was cast, a complete wreck, on the back of the engine; and the luggage-van, greatly damaged, was laid diagonally across the down line. It appears Humberstone, a Bristol and Exeier fireman, met with instantaneous death; his head and the upper part of his body could be just perceived immediately after the accident, the remainder being buried in the earth and in the wrecks of the engine and tender. Two other of the railway servants are injured: Lamb Eaton, the engine-driver, has his left hand singashed, so that amputation will be necessary; his chest was crushed, and it is feared that his ribs are broken. Joseph Tozer, travelling porter, had his thigh and leg broken. The only passenger injured was Mr. Freecrick Wise, who was in the front second-class carriage. The concussion brought his temples into violent contact with the rim of the hat of his opposite fellow-passenger, which caused a considerable flow of blood; but, it is hoped, no permanent injury. The telegraph posts and wires were completely destroyed by the engine, and all communication between Bristol and Taunton is for the present stopped. The sum of £8 11s. 6d. was gathered from the passengers for distribution among the sufferers. FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- On Wednesday afternoon, as the Great

COUNTRY NEWS.

FATAL AND DESTRUCTIVE THUNDER-STORM.

The counties of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford were visited on Saturday evening last, about five o'clock, with a most terrific thunder-storm, accompanied by torrents of rain, which continued for nearly twelve hours without intermission. Its violence, however, seemed to concentrate itself over the

county of Worcester, westward of the Severn.

On Saturday evening the river Severn at Worcester was at its low summer level, but by daylight on Sunday morning the river had overflowed its banks, and the surface was covered with uprected trees and crops, with furniture, and drowned and other animals.

level, but by daylight on Sunday morning the river had overflowed its banks, and the surface was covered with upreoted trees and crops, with furniture, and drowned and other animals.

Upon the Teme and its tributary streams—Laughern and Leigh brooks—the destruction of property has been most afflicting. A great majority of the bridges upon these streams have been blown up, or are so far damaged that they will require rebuilding. The rise of water upon the Teme was the most rapid and the highest upon record. The destruction of crops and live stock along the Teme valley has been immense. Large fields of beans were swept away, and whole hopyards, in which the valley of the Teme abounds, are destroyed. The number of sheep washed away in the parish of Powick alone is reckoned at 2000. Among the losers are the poer villagers of Powick, who have the right of pasturage on a common near the river, called Powick Ham. The whole of the sheep on the Ham were swept away. On Sunday the carcases were seen lying about in all directions where the water had partially subsided. They were chiefly lodged in the hedges, and men were employed with boats salling over the meadows and picking them up. Many of the carcases were soid at 2d, the pound. All the millers have suffered. At Henwick Mill, besides the destruction of grain and meal, eleven pigs were swept away, together with the pigsty in which they were kept. At this spot two men were journeying from Worcester market, when they were overtaken by the flood, and obliged to swim for their lives. Luckily they reached a tree, in which they took refage. Here they remained in their wet clethes in the midst of the raging elements, until daylight on Sunday morning, when they were secued, half dead with fright. The turnpike-gate keeper near the same spot states that, late on Saturday night, three men in a state of intoxication passed through his rate on horseback, from Worcester market. They took the direction of the flooded brook, and the hat of one of teem has been since found in the strea

FEAST OF CUTLERS.—SHEFFIELD.—The annual festival of the ancient "Company of Cutlers of the Lordship of Hallamshire" took place on Thursday week, in their elegant hall, Sheffield, under the presidency of Mr. Michael Hunter, the Master Cutler elect for the ensuing year. In the forenoon Michael Hunter, the Master Cutler elect for the ensuing year. In the foremon the company attended divine service in the parish church, where the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. E. S. Murphy, chaplain to the incorporation. They afterwards proceeded to the Town-hall, where the new officers were sworn in. The morning was ushered in by a merry peal from the parish bells, and the ringing was continued at intervals during the day. The guests invited to the feast began to arrive about four o'clock, and at hair-past five they sat down to dinner. The number of persons present was upwards of two hundred. On the right of the chair were seated Lord Milton, Sir C. Wood, Captain Minchen, Lord Flizzibbon, Mr. W. Walker, the Rev. E. S. Murphy (chaplain), Mr. James Wilson (law clerk), the Rev. Thomas Sale (vicar of Sheffield), Major de Salis, Mr. G. W. Chambers, the Rev. Joseph Hunter, and Mr. W. Jeffcock. On the left were Lord Edward Howard, Mr.; Mr.; B. Denison, M.F.; Mr. G. Hadfield, M.P.; the Mayors of Wolverhampton and Sheffield, Mr. E. P. V. Burnell, of Beauchief Abbey; and the Mayors of Walsall and Doncaster. The vice-chairs were occupied by Mr. M. Hunter, jun., Mr. W. A. Matthews, senior warden, and Mr. T. Monlson. It appeared from what was said in the course of the evening, that the Master Cutler elect, in issuing his invitations, was influenced by a desire to bring together such persons as were likely to promote an exhibition of metal-work, which it is proposed to hold in Sheffield in the course of 1853.

Eton College.—In 1850 a sum exceeding £8000 part of a fund, sub-

ETON COLLEGE.—In 1850 a sum exceeding £8000 part of a fund, subscribed by old Etonians for the improvement of the College, was expended in repairing the chapel. It has been resolved by the college authorities to expend an additional sum of between £2000 and £3000 in renovating the ante-chapel. The work has been already commenced, and it is expected will be finished by Christmas.

Longevity at Cockermouth.—Among the persons who died in Cockermouth, and were buried in the churchyard of that town, in the year terminating on the 31st of May last, were 31 individuals, whose united ages amounted to 2571 years, being an average of nearly 83 years each.

DEATH OF A CONTEMPORARY OF DR. JOHNSON.—Mrs. Phillip Vallance, late of West-street, Brighton, having been, during her long life a constant resident of Brighton, died a few days ago, in her 88th year, of English cholers. She remembered and often spoke of seeing Dr. Johnson with Mr. and Mrs. Thrale, promenading the Stryne, as well as the celebrated and beautiful Lady Sarah Lennox, afterwards Bunbury, and subsequently Napier.

FLAX CROP.-Upwards of 500 acres of flax have been raised this season in Fife, of the cleanest and yellowest in colour, from home seed, one year from Riga. The crop braited anequally, owing to the drought at sowing time, but afterwards sprang torward in a crop, generally speaking, above the average. Prices are ranging from £10 to £16 per acre, according to quality and length.

BARNET CATTLE FAIR.—This three days' cattle and horse fair terminated on Monday; upwards of 40,000 head of near cattle were disposed of during the three days of its continuance—prices ranking from £2 to £1 per head over the prices of last year. Milch and in-calf cows, best Yorkshire beast, made £18 to £21 each; Snifolks, £14 to £16 ditto. The supply of sheep was short—1500 being the outside number; most of them were Welsh, the prices of which for practical purposes is immaterial. Young horses of all descriptions were extraordinarily dear, the breeders realising good remunerative prices, and the dealers turning a considerable profit by re-selling.

A FORTUNE SOON MADE.—The North British Mail says that "a A FORTUNE SOON MADE.—The North British Mail says that "a young man, who left Paisley about three years ago to push his fertune in Australia, has within these few days returned home. On entering his mother's dwelling he found her engaged in winding weft on weavers' pirns. After mutual greetings on the happy meeting, the son told his mother to cast by her pirn-wheel. 'Na, na, Jamie,' said she, 'I'll so cast by my pirn-wheel till I ken o' something better.' 'Weel,' said Jamie, 'look at this;' at the same time producing a bank cheque for £10,000, the produce of his industry at the Australian gold digging."

FORGED BANK NOTES .- Within the last few days several forged bank notes have been uttered in many of the towns of Wales by a person who travelled through that part of the country with the evident intention of committing such frauds. The police have received an accurate description of him, and are in active pursuit of him.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.—An association has been publicly inaugurated at Newcastle-npon-Tyne, having for its grand primary object the prevention of accidents in mines, and incidentally the acvancement of mining science generally. The society assumes to itself the title of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, but it is intended to incorporate, not only professional men of that particular class, but all persons who, by their talents or their position, may be capable of promoting the great end it has in view.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—On Friday se'nnight a large steam-boiler, at the ox— n-works of Messrs. John Smith, Jun., and Co., Great Lever, near Bo ton, exploned, killing three persons, named—William Grant, a stover; Michael Grant, a ppe coverer; and Jane Watson, a stitcher. The boiler was almost a new one, 27 feet long, 8 feet 6 inches in diameter, and worked at the high pressure of 53lb. to the square inch. The cause of the accident is not knows, but the boiler was broken into small fragments, so that there must have been an unusually explosive force at work. Nine other persons were hurt or scalded badly.

force at work. Nine other persons were hurt or scalded badly.

Miraculous Escape.—A little girl two years old, the child of a labourer named Walker, residing at Stokoe-terrace, in South Shields, in the absence of its parents, was left a few days ago at a friend's house near the high station of the York and Berwick Railway. The little innocent wandered on to the railway, and was making along the line towards its home when the 10 o'clock train was coming down from Sunderland and Newcastle with great rapidity, while rounding a curve, the driver of the engine saw the child some distance before him, in the middle of the down line, and laughing at the engine as it approached her. It was impossible to bring the engine up in time; the coupling-chain of the tender struck the child, threw it down, and the engine and long train of carriages passed over it. Having got about twenty yards in advance, the engineman was enabled to bring the train up, when he and some of the passengers ran back to where the child lay. She was found considerably cut about the head, and scratched, as if she had been dragged a short distance. Mr. Bowlby, surgeon, was in the train, and attended to her wounds. On Saturday the child semend quite recovered, and is running about as if she had sustained no injury.

THE CHOLERA.—The Neue Prussian Gazette has the following from THE CHOLERA.—The New Prussian Gazette has the following flux:—"Above 500 persons have died in the hospitais here, and the total number of those who have been carried off by cholera is probably greater than 20,000. Cars, waggons, britskas, and conveyances of every possible kind, are perpetually conveying corpses to our burial grounds. The pest rages most horribly among the Israelites. In one fortnight—namely, from the kin to the 22d of Angust—1662 Jews have been buried." From Posen we read in the same journal:—"Forty-three persons died here yesterday (August 31); there are 405 under medical treatment. The wife of the commandant, General Tetzen, was one of the fated victims of the pest." Some deaths by cholera are said also to have occurred on board a vessel at Hamburg.

EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The nomination of the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll as Minister at the Court of St. James's, in place of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, resigned, was confirmed by the Senate of the United States on the 21st alt.

The Edinburgh Post says it is confidently affirmed that Mr. Macaulay has abandoned his intention to take his seat for Edinburgh, and that the Whigs have resolved to start Mr. Horsman in his room, as soon as a vacancy is declared. The Caledonian Mercury has, however, contradicted this report.

Scotland was never more full of tourists than at present. Throughout the more attractive portions of the Scottish Highlands the hotels are now literally overflowing.

A large staff is now in training in this country to work the electric telegraphs about to be constructed in India.

Nearly 200 paupers have been lately discharged from the Tralee workhouses, while the number of admissions on last board day amounted only to 40. There are not now much over 2500 paupers chargeable to a union that had not many months since little short of 8000 to support and lodge.

The deliveries of tea in London last week were 586,433 lbs.

Mr. John Stuart, Q.C., is appointed a Vice-Chancellor in the room

Lord Malmesbury has appointed Mr. Henry Byron her Majesty Vice-Consul at Hayti. Mr. Byron is the secretary to the Great Protection to Native Industry Society in Bond-street.

The fine new screw-steamer, the Cleopatra, of 1500 tons burthen, sailed on Tuesday for Sydney and Port Philip. She carries a full complement of first, second, and third-class passengers, and 600 tons of coals.

A private soldier of the 30th dépôt, named Edward Dunn, aged about thirty, destroyed himself a few evenings ago by jumping off the Shakspeare's Cliff, at Dover, while suffering under a sudden fit of insanity. He has left a widow and two children.

On Saturday morning last a fine youth, aged seventeen, son of Mr. John Benson, of King's Arms-yard, Lambeth, in endeavouring to get on board a vessel at the Adelphi-pier, Strand, fell overboard and was drowned.

The largest $caf\acute{e}$ in Europe has just been opened at Vienna. Not less than 14 billiard-tables are to be found there, and there are 150 gas-lights. Fountains of water play in each room.

A letter from the Hague announces that two or three cases of hydrophobia have been cured there by the employment of sulphate of quinine combined with opium. The Medical Society of Amsterdam, the letter states, is about to publish an account of the two cases.

A letter from Amsterdam states that the Danube Steam Navigation Company has just engaged in that city 200 shipwrights to work at some new steamers which are to be constructed at Oien, in Hungary. Each man is to receive 120 fr. a month.

The Bâle Gazette gives the following account of the periodical press in Switzerland:—"There were in 1851, 184 journals. In 1850 there were 202; but the number of subscribers was greater in 1851 than in 1850. The total number of copies distributed in 1850 was 7,238,328; in 1851 it was 7,508 985.

About four o'clock on last Saturday morning, a fire broke out in the house No. 26, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, belonging to Philip Salomons, Eqq., High Sheriff of Sussex, which destroyed the building (worth from £3000 to £4000), and seriously damaged the adjoining house.

The Phare de la Loire says "that the transport from Paris to Nantes by the railway of the dinner of Chevet, for Queen Christina, had cost 1300 fr. Adding to this the expense from Nantes to Gijon, with all the other charges, the total cost of the dinner cannot be less than 45,000 or 50,000 fr."

An Archæological Society for the county of Surrey is now in course of formation, and a committee has been appointed for the purpose of enrolling members.

On Saturday lest, a waggoner, in attempting to leap upon the shaft while his vehicle was passing through Highgate Archway, slipped, fell under the wheel, and was killed on the spot.

Mr. W. H. Kebbel, lately chief warder of the Leicester county prison, has been elected governor of Oxford county gaol, in the room of the late Captain Robins. There were 58 applicants for the situation.

The Exhibition of the works of living artists at Antwerp is now oren. The number of works exhibited is 614; of exhibitors, 346. Of the latter not fewer than 141 are foreigners, and amongst them are 22 English.

A sergent de ville (police officer) in Paris, died lately of hydrophobia induced by the circumstance of the blood of a rabid dog he had two days before killed falling upon his hand, which had been previously wounded.

An eccentric gentleman named Neild, a barrister, who died last week at his residence in the vicinity of Ashford, in Kent, at the advanced age of 70. has bequeathed to her Majesty the Queen nearly the whole of his property. It consists chiefly of land, scattered in various counties, and is valued at £500,000.

The Arbroath Guide states that there was sold on the 19th ult., off the farm of Auchtenny, parish of Forgandenny, a lot of cattle which actually realised 175 per cent. on purchase money for twelve months' keep, after paying railway carriage, agent's commission, &c.

The Quebec Gazette announces the arrival in that city of William Jackson, Esq., M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyne. The panied by his son, crossed the Atlantic in the Africa. The hon. gentleman, accom-

A number of officers belonging to the ships of the Royal West Australia.

A riot occurred at Lynn, Massachusets, on the 22d ult., while the officers were attempting to serve a liquor warrant. Considerable excitement prevailed, and one of the officers named Artemas Chase, was wounded, it is feared, fatally.

The Australasian Pacific Mail Steam-packet Company have received the grant of a Royal charter.

The Official Gazette of Munich, of the 2d, publishes the text of the treaty of extradition concluded between Bavaria and Switzerland on the 28th of June last, and now definitively ratified by both powers. It is to be in force for ten years. Its provisions are not applicable to political refugees.

On Monday night, a small box was handed in by an unknown person at the door of a lady's residence, in the Chapelside, Dundee, which, on being opened, was found to contain a gold watch-chain and trinkets, of which she had been robbed about a twelvementh before.

A lady residing at Herne Bay was a few days ago watching the action of a threshing machine at Herne Parsonage, when her dress by some means came in contact with the machinery, by which her arm was broken, and other parts of her body much injured.

Considerable damage has been done to the costly stock-in-trade of Mr. Carrell, milliner and haberdasher, 13, Albany-street, Regent's Park, in consequence of a fire which broke out on the premises on Monday evening.

Three extensive seizures of smuggled English cottons were made a ew days ago at Lille, and one at Roubaix.

James Baylis, a labouring man, living at the workhouse farm, Longford, near Gloneester, while endeavouring to conceal a gun under his coat, which he had loaded for the purpose of firing at partridges, was shot through the heart by the accidental explosion of the weapon.

Recent accounts from Florence say it is believed that the Murray case will be wound up by the liberation of the prisoner, and his banishment from the Roman states, his Holiness having expressed (although not as yet officially) his intention of conforming to the wishes of the British Government.

Ramsgate has not had so many visitors in it at once for some time, the population being 11,000, and now it is calculated there are no less than 30,000.

The Customs duties for the port of Dublin in the last week were £20.100, against £17,500 in the corresponding week of the last year, being an increase of £2600. Fea, £8200; sugar, £4500; wine, £3200; spirits, £800; tobacco, £2800; miscellaneous, £700.

There has been imported into Liverpool lately thirty-six rattlesnakes, which came over in two large cases, accompanied by their owner, M. Van forden, who caught them on the Alleghany Mountains.

Mrs. Kerwan, the wife of an artist, was drowned on Monday, while bathing from off an island near Dublin, called "Ireland's Eye."

A poor boy who had been tending sheep on the Spittal-hill, Ash-combe, near Lewes, was killed by the lightning which accompanied the storm of Tuesday. His body was blackened all over, his clothes were wrenched from his back, and the hob-nails were drawn from his boots.

There is not the slightest chance of the Duchess of Kent steamer which was run down in the river a few weeks since by the Raversbourne Antwerp steam ship, ever being so far restored as to be able to run as a passenger boat again. She has been got on to the mud bank at Grays, but her hull is so much twisted and shatter d as to render her rest rational most impossible. Her engines, however, have suffered but very little, and will amply repay the cost of lifting her.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R H T-We have not room You will find them in the September Number of the Chess-PROBLET & CHRONICLE
AMELT, MADDRETE, INQUERE, SUBSCRIEER, and Others—The variation introduced by Prince furoused in the Aligaler Gambit is not new, sithough it has been scarcely touched on by the books. In Bilguer's German "Handbuch" the following is given as a safe defence to this mode of carrying on the attack:—

Fames to this mode of carrying on the attack:

WHITE.

PIOK 44.

PIOK 44.

PIOK 44.

PIOK 44.

PIOK 44.

ROBERT TO BE TO

"Analyse Nouvelle," &c , may be procured of Williams and Norgate, the foreign book-cellers
JUNENIS—The fault lies with you. No 449 by E A M M, is not only perfectly "seund," but
has been pronounced by competent judges one of the most besatifut Chess Problems of
modern times. Young players are very apt to consider every Problem "impracticable"
which they don't flad out, and deery every one as "top easy," which they do.

F R M.—'La Regence," the French Chess Magazime has ceased to exist for some time
CANPIDATE—The subscription to the St. George a Club is three grains as per annum; and this
estitles you to the use of a library, admirably furnished with a 1 the foreign and Enc. sch
periodicals; admiration free to the famious Felytechnic Inst tution with which the Cub is
COLITIONS of PROBLEM NO 448, by Segma, O P. Stevens, M P. F R S. Ernsat, Rev T M
Atom, Cammids, Judy, Henri, I M of Pherbara, In titles, Peere Simple, of E, Desevers, S o of
Douglas 1.5 b D 10, Austrew are correct; all others are wong
SOLITIONS of Excellent St. Perfectly and the start wong.

SOLITIONS of Excellent St. Perfectly and the start wong.

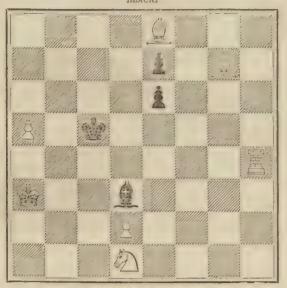
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 449.

BLACK.
R takes B (best)
4. B takes Kt (double K takes B (best) white.
1. R to K 4th
2. Kt takes P (ch)
3. Kt to Q 4th (ch) 5. R to K 5th, and Mates next move. K to his 2d

PROBLEM No. 450.

This elegant stratagem is the invention of Wilson Bigland, Esq., Leamington Chess-club.

BLACK.



WHITE. White to play, and mate in four moves.

MR. PETROFF'S GAMES.

The following is one of the great Russian player's games; his opponent on this cossion being the well-known and distingulshed amateur Mr. Hoffmann:—

(Giuoco Piano.)					
WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)		
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Q to K 3d	Castles		
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	20. B to Q 3 i	Q to K R 4th		
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	21. P to Q Kt 5th (d)	K Kt to Q 4th		
4. P to Q B 3d	Q to K 2d (a)	22. Btakes KRP(ch)	K takes B		
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P (b)	23. Q to K 4th (ch)	P to K Kt 3d		
6. Castles	P to Q 6th	24. Q R takes Kt	B takes Kt		
7. Q takes P	P to Q 34	25. P takes B	Q to K Kt 4th (ch)		
8. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3d	26. K to R sq	KR to Kaq		
9. B to K B 4th	B to K 3d	27. KR to KKt sq	Q to K R 4th		
10. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 2d	28. P takes Kt	P takes P		
11. Q Kt to Q 2d	P to Q R 4th (c)	29. Q R to Q 3d	R takes B		
12. Kt to QB 4th	P takes P	30, P takes K (e)	R takes Q		
13. Kt takes K B	Ptakes Kt	31. P to Q 7th	R to K R 5th		
14. B takes Q P	Q to K 3d	32. K R to Kt 2d	Q to K 4th		
15. B to Q B 4th	Q to K Kt 3d	33. P "Queens"	Q to k 8th (ch)		
16. P takes P	QR to Q sq	34. R to K Kt sq	Q takes K B P		
17. QR to Q sq	B to K Kt 5th	35. Q to Q 6th	P to Q B 4th		
18. P to K 5th	K Kt to K 2d	36. Q to K Kt 3d,			

And in a few more moves Black struck his flag.

(a) This is not commendable, although it may be played without much danger. The best love for the second player at this moment, is generally acknowledged to be, 4. Kt to

The chief authorities now recommend the retreat of the Rishop to Q Kt 3d.

The advance of this Pawn was id-timed, and subjects Mr. Hethmann to serious embarrassment (d) After this, Mr. Petroff has his adversary at his mercy, and he certainly gives him no

(e) Better in style than taking with the Rook.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. STAUNTON gives the odds of the Pawn and two moves to the Rev. J. Do-NALDSON (Delta).

(Remote Black & A. B. & Lawn J. om the Board.)					
WHITE (Delta.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Delta)	BLACK (Mr. S.)		
1. P to K 4th	,	23. P to Q B 3d	P to Q Kt 4th		
2. P to Q 4:h	P to K 3d	24. B to k 3d	P to Q Kt 5th		
3. B to Q 3d	Q to K 2d	25. QRP takes P	Q to Q R 8th (ch)		
4. P to K R 4th	P to Q 3d	26. Q to her Kt sq	R takes Q B P		
5. P to K 5th	P takes P		(ch)		
6. P takes P	Kt to Q B 31	27. K to Q 2d (c)	Qt-kes Q		
7. Kt to Q B 3d (a)		78. R taker Q	R to Q B 5th		
8. Q to K R 5th (ch)		29 B to Q B 5th	h R to Q B aq;		
9. B to K 3d	Kt to K B 3d	30. P to K Kt 3d	P to K K 3d		
10. Q to K 2d	B to Q 2d	31. Kt to K B 3d	ht to K 5th (ch)		
11. Castles	Q to her Kt 5th	32. K to his 3d	Kt takes h Kt P		
12. Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 31	33. K R to Kt eq	Kt to K B 4th (ch)		
13. P to Q R 31	Q to her R 4th	34 K to Q 2d	R takes K B P		
14. B to Q 2d	Q to er Kt 3d	35. Kt to K 5'h	B to K sq		
15. Kt takes B (ch)	r takes Kt	36. ht to K Kt 6th	B takes Kt		
16. B to K Kt 5th	R to Q B sq	37. K takes B	K to B 21		
17. Kt to K B 34	Cartles	38. P to K R 5 h	Kt to K R 5th		
18. B to K 34 (b)	Q to ser R 4th	39. R to K ht 31	P to K4-h		
19. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q Lt to K 4th	40. K to Q 3d	Kt to K B 4 h		
20. P to K B 4th	Kt takes B (ch)	41. R to k Kt 6th	P to K 5th (ch)		
21. Q takes Kt	P to Q 4th	42. K to K 2d	P to Q 5th		
22. B to O 21	O to her R 5th				

And after a few more moves White surrendered.

(a) White gave up the Pawn through some misconception of being quabled to gain an advantage in position,

(b) The had ches and countermarches of this functionary avail but very little. Delta had much but or nave prepared to the ow for ward his learns on h. King sible.

(c) It he had token the hood, black must have game may than an equivalent. For WHITS.

28. Q to B 2d Q token B (ch), and has the better game BLACK. Q takes P (cb) WHITE. 27. Ptakes B

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 761.—By Omicron.

White: K at his B 3d, Rs at K 6th and Q Kt 5th, B at K 8th, Kt at Q B 6th; Ps at K K t 6th, Q B 2d and 5th.

**Biank: K at Q R 5th, R at K R 2d and Q R 7th, B at Q B 2d, K:s at Q B 8th and Q R 3d; Ps at K R 5th, K B 5th, K 21, and Q R 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 762 — By Omicson.

White: Kat Q 8th, Bat K B 2d, Kt at K Kt 5th; Ps at K B 4th, Q 21 and 5th, and Q Kt 31.

Black: K at Q 3d, Ps at K Kt 2d, K B 4th, Q 2d, and 6th.

White playing first, to mate in five moves.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MILITIA.

Mr. Beadon, the sitting magistrate of Hammersmith Police Court, and Mr. A. Taylor, the chief clerk, were for some time on Monday engaged in swearing in a number of volunteers to serve in the Royal Westminster Militia. The questions and answers were similar to those required when a recruit is sworn to serve in the army. The number of volunteers required for the Westminster district is 840, and it is nully expected that they will be readily obtained without resorting to the hallet. resorting to the ballot.

On Saturday last the colonels of the metropolitan militia regiments commenced recruiting, in order to raise the required number of men to complete their corps. In the city, Colonel Thompson has fixed his rendezvous at the liose and Crown, Bunhill-row. At present recruits come somewhat slowly in though bringers are rewarded with 5s., and it is thought that the ballot will be required.

CITY OF LONDON MILITIA.—About thirty young and able-bodied men were sworn in for the City of London Militia on Tuesday, at the Guildhall police-court. The total number required for this district is 600, and, from the facility with which volunteers are being obtained, it is anticipated it will not be necessary to put in operation the ballot. Of the number offering themselves for enlistment, only one was rejected, and that was because he was too drunk to be sworn.

ROYAL ARSENAL.—Great activity prevails at this establishment at the present time, and additional hands have been employed during the week, the orders for work received requiring to be completed immediately. In consequence of this, the engineers' department is to be given up and thrown into the Royal carriage department.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—We understand that some cases of severe punishment indicted by elder cadets upon the younger cadets at Woolwich have recently taken place, and that a culprit has been placed in confinement. One youth's body is perfectly discolured by the flagellation and kicks he received from his elder cadet.—United Service Gazette.

TROOPS IN THE COLONIES.—From a Parliamentary paper just publication of the state of lished it sprears that the number of troops employed in our colonial possessions during the year 1850, was:—Officers, 1675, and men, 38,752, at a cost of £1,329,656. This is exclusive of artillery and engineers.

ROYAL YACHT PROMOTIONS.—Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H., is to be promoted to the rank of Commodore; Commander W. Crispen is to have the rank of Captain; and Mr. Scaife, recently promoted to the rank of Paymaster, is to be made Secretary to the Commodore.

DESERTION OF ERITISH ARRILLERYMEN TO THE UNITED STATES.—
The Oydensburg (U.S.) Daily News states that "eight British soldiers, consisting of a sergeant, corporal, and "x men, forming an artillery company, and attached to that branch of the British service stationed at Quebec, appeared here yesterday, stating that they had been ordered to the fort at Prescott as a reinforcement, but passed over the river some miles above, before reaching Prescott or reporting themselves to the officer there in charge. They were fine looking young men, and sold or exchanged their uniforms, which can be seen in some houses about the town."

ISLE OF SKYE EMIGRANTS.—Her Majesty's ship Hercules, an old 74, but now mounting only 10 guns, has been commissioned at Chatham, by Commander Bayuton (1841), for the purpose of conveying emigrants to Australia, under the anspices of the Treasury.

trains, under the anspites of the Treasury.

Anchor Thales,—An interesting experiment was made on Tuesday, on the parade-ground of the dockyard of sheerness, in the presence of Commodore the Hon. Montagu Stopford, Captain-Superintendent C. Hope, Captain Mundy (of the London, 900, Commander H. Pryce (of the Monarch, 84), Mr. Aylen, Master-Attendant, and several of the officers of the ships in port, for the purpose of ascertaining the canting properties of the several anchors. The whole of them, eight in number, were placed in a line on their stock end, and a 36-fathom length of chain was successively bent on te each, with tackle and running gear attached to it. Upon this a party of marines hove smartly until the anchors canted into biting positions. In this instance the American anchor actived a triumph, turning over immediately the strain was applied. The distances dragged by each of the others before canting was very trifling. Aylen's was drawn 22 inches, which was the greatest of any. In this respect, therefore, there is comparatively little difference between them.

A Monster Ship.—It is in contemplation by one of the most eminent and enterprising of our Liverpool merchants, to build an iron screw steamship of ten thousand tons burthen for the American trade. The auxiliary power is intended to be only of a moderate character, and constructed chiefly with a view to overcoming the resistance in getting up the Mississippi. It was confidently stated that the head of one of the most eminent firms in the iron trade has signified his assent to the undertaking.

ATTACK UPON BRITISH SHIPPING IN THE DARDANELLES.—The Gibrattar Chronicle contains the following:—"Captain George Reed, of the British barque Polly, of Newcastle, which vessel arrived here on the 16th from Tagaurog and Constantinople, makes the following report:—'On the 3d July, at one o'clock a M., whilst the barque was coming down the Dardanelles, the Turks fired 12 gans of round and grape-shot into her, which carried away one of the topmast beck-stays, with a great quantity of small rope, and cut the gaff-topsail into ribbons; despatched the boat to the old Castle of Europe, with the Turkish pass given him at Constantinople, and two dollars which they (the Turkish pass given him at Constantinople, and two dollars which they (the Turkish pass given him at Constantinople, and two dollars which they (the Turkish pass given him at Constantinople, and two dollars which they (the Turkish pass given him at Constantinople, and two dollars which they (the Turkish pass given him at Constantinople, and two dollars which they (the Turkish pass given him at Constantinople, and two dollars which they (the Turkish pass given him at Constantinople, and two dollars which they (the Turkish pass given him at Constantinople, and two dollars which they (the Turkish pass given him at Constantinople, and two dollars which they (the Turkish pass given him at Constantinople, and two dollars which they (the Turkish pass given him at Constantinople, and two dollars which they (the Turkish pass given him at Constantinople, and two dollars which they (the Turkish pass given him at Constantinople, and two dollars which they (the Turkish pass given him at Constantinople, and two dollars which they (the Turkish pass given him at Constantinople, and two dollars which they (the Turkish pass given him at Constantinople, and two dollars which they (the Turkish pass given him at Constantinople, and two dollars which they do they are they a

SCHOOLS FOR SEAMEN .- Endeavours are now being made, under Schools for Seamen.—Endeavours are now being made, under the parronage of a number of influential shipowners, and other benevolent persons, to establish in London, Liverpool, and the various large ports of the empire, schools for the gratuitous instruction of such adult seamen and boys apprenticed to the sea as may unable to read and write, or do so only imperfectly. It is calculated that there are at all times upwards of 4000 adult sailors in the port of London, and about 1000 boys, and it is a well-ascertained fact that fully one-half of this number have received but a very imperfect education—many of them, indeed, no education at all. One school has aiready been opened in London, and it is intended speedily to establish three others in the metropolis. Several, also, will soon be opened in Liverpool, Glasgow, Portsmouth, &c. The hours of school are from six to eight o'clock p m., for those who can attend by the permission of their captains two hours every evening; and from three to five in the afternoon for those who are waiting in port for engagements to go to sea. A note is taken of the name, place of birth, history, &c., of each pupil as he enters, which individual particulars will be published in the regular quarterly reports, thus affording an interesting contribution to an important branch of moral statistics.

A letter, signed "G. Smith," published in the Journal des Débats, denies, by order of the Duke or Brunswick, that there is any truth in the statement recent y made by the Coloque Gazette, that the Duke is about to abdicate his rights; and says that "the Sovereign Duke of Brunswick will never renounce his Leredialy lights."

Catherine Willis died lately at Reading, aged 88 years. She was the last of a family of six, whose united ages amount to 540 years. Catherine willis deed in her 88th, her mother in her 95th, her father in his 82d, her sister in her 90th, and another sister in her 88th

On Saturday night last an aged woman, named Mary Lewis, by an excursion train, which passed over her, and separated her head from

The South Australian Register of April 14 states that the deposits at the Adelance Gold Assay Office on the previous day amounted to 11,297 oz. 15 dws 22 grs.; which, at £3 11s. per cz., is worth £40,107 3s. 6d. Adding the total or previous ceposits—namely, £153,478 17s. 6d.—this gives a total up to that cay of £193,586 1s.

A few days ago a respectable woman, named Irving, residing at eads, in the parish of Westward, hear Wigton, was gored to death by a bull clonging to Mr. John Irving of the above-named place. The unfortunate cman was stacked by the animal in the middle of a field, and was unable to

The Hereford Journal states that last week, as some reapers were cut hig a prece of wheat in a field at Hami ton Water, in the parish of Dock-low, his; found eight on young and two old partidges quite dead, and which were supposed to have been killed by lightning, visible effects of the electric fluid being traced in the immediate neighbourhood.

The Austrian Government is endeavouring at present to give a greater extension to the steam navigation of the Danube. It has enagged in Benjam fifteen captains for its vessels, and they have already taken their departure for Linz, their place of destination. The Austrian steam service will extend from Vienna to the Black Sea.

On the 20th of August Mr. John Ussher, Mr. Sargent, and Mr. R. H. Burwer, accompanied by the usual number of guides and porters, attempted to ascend Mont Bane. However, after surmounting almost all the difficulties, and when within about ten minutes advance to the summit, they were obliged to give up the task, and return to the village of Chamouni, in consequence of being suddenly enveloped by a dense tog, accompanied by most violent wind and hail. On the 25th of August Mr. John Ussher, Mr. Sargent, and Mr. R. H.

An Archæological Society is about to be formed in Essex.



OAK STRUCK BY LIGHTNING IN WESTWOOD PARK, DROITWICH.

WARWICK RACE PLATE

THE subject of the prize place, contested at Warwick during the past week, has been appropriated from an important event in the history of the county, namely, the indecisive battle of Edgehill, in its southern portion, fought on Sunday, October 23, 1642; and at which was drawn the first blood shed in the Civil War which followed the refusal of Charles I.'s assent to the Militia Bill. The incident chosen by the Artist is the King's discovery of his standard-bearer, Sir Edward Verner, slain upon the battle-field, between the foot of Edgehill and the town of Kineton.

OAK STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

DURING the destructive thunder-storm on Tuesday, the 17th ult., a magnificent Oak-tree in Westwood Park, near Droitwich, in the county of Worcester, was shivered and torn out of the ground by a flash of lightning, in a very remarkable manner, as the riven tree, pictured by our Artist here, attests. The stem is sundered into five parts, four of which are torn completely out of the ground.

This is an interesting example of the extraordinary disruptive power of the electric fluid; and the Illustration is altogether a picturesque record of the phenomena of the storm.

westwood Park is situated about a mile and a half from the Droitwich Railway Station. It is the seat of the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. The residence is a fine Elizabethan mansion, built somewhat in the style of Holland House, Middlesex. We shall take an early opportunity of Engraving the ancestral house at Westwood.

HEXHAM LADY-CHAPEL.

ONE of the most interesting excursions of the Archæological Institute, during their recent congress at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was the visit to Hexham, where the Archæologists alighted; and, under the guidance of the Rev. Mr. Turner, examined the remains of the Abbey Church and

its peculiar construction, and likewise from the extensive remains of Roman masonry imbedded in the walls, some of the stones bearing remarkable inscriptions; besides parts of cornices, mouldings, and other details of ornamental architecture, by which the site of a Roman station in this part has been inferred. The Lady-Chapel connected with the Abbey Church has long remained in partial obscurity through the erection of houses against it. These having been removed, its remains are revealed in a greatly shattered condition, caused in a great measure by the pressure of the low pitched roof, which has thrown the walls out of their perpendicular, and forced out parts of the mullions and tracery of the windows. The View annexed is given as the Chapel has appeared since the removal of the houses. The ruinous state of this portion of the sacred edifice has furnished grounds for a projected restoration, which, it is expected, will presently be carried out, under the able management of Mr. Dobson, architect. its peculiar construction, and likewise from the extensive remains of Ro-

THE ELECTRIC TIME-BALL.

THE erection by the Electric Telegraph Company of a Time-Ball, to be automatically dropped daily in London, simultaneously with that at Greenwich, also dropped automatically, is the first step to the adoption of one time throughout the whole extent of this country. The conof one time throughout the whole extent of this country. The convenience experienced by using one time at all railway stations to travellers is great, and little or no inconvenience would be felt in any places—even those situated in Cornwall and Devonshire, by the universal adoption of Greenwich time. We believe the South-Eastern Railway Company acted with great liberality in the first instance, by laying down wires, and giving facilities for the transmission of signals to other lines; and that the Electric Telegraph Company have, with the same generous feeling, taken steps for the general transmission of accurate time throughout the kingdom along the various lines



WARWICK RACE PLATE, 1852.—CHARLES I. DISCOVERING THE BODY OF HIS STANDARD-BEARER AT EDGEHILL.

This characteristic group has been designed and modelled by E. Jeannest, and executed in silver by Messrs. Elkington, Mason, and Co., of Regent-street. It is mounted upon an or-moulu pedestal, which bears richly enamelled shields, with the Royal insignia, &c. The weight of the group is about 270 ounces; size 1 foot 9 inches by 1 foot 3 inches, and 2 feet 6 inches in height.

The three Englishmen who have engaged to steer their course down the Danube to Constantinople, reached Vienna the 29th ult. The voyagers holsted the union jack on entering the Vienna canal.

monastery, which were built after the Roman manner, by St. Wilfrid, who flourished in the reign of Eg-frid, Saxon King of Northumberland. Together, they constitute a fine ex-ample of a conventual establishment. Mr. Turner read a paper on the church; and, among many striking features, the crypt underneath at-tracted much interest, on account of



LADY-CHAPEL OF HEXHAM CHURCH, PROPOSED FOR RESTORATION.



THE NEW HARBOUR OF REFUGE, IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION, AT JERSEY .- (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of railway, so that in a short period we may be certain that the time shown by the several railway clocks will be the same second.

The plan adopted, both for dropping the Balls and for the transmission of signals, is automatic, the galvanic circuit being completed by certain pins or stude affixed to the train of wheels of Mr. Shepherd's electro-magnetic clock at Greenwich. Some of these wheels carry one or more pins, according to the signals required. At one o'clock the circuit is completed, and an electro-magnet, placed near the discharging-rod of the Ball apparatus, at this instant becomes a powerful magnet, and draws towards itself a piece of iron, which, till this time, supports the lever or trigger of the discharging-rod, and thus relieves the supporting-shaft with the Ball at its top. By reference to the LLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1845, in Fig. 5, illustrating the Ball apparatus at Greenwich, will be seen the old method: in the new, the spring "P," there represented, is replaced by a piece of iron, and the observer, as shown in Fig. 1, is replaced by an electro-magnet, which unerringly discharges the trigger, as above stated, and causes the hour of one o'clock to be announced by the descent of the Balls. In a similar manner this clock transmits signals twice a day to the several stations on the South-Eastern Railway, and shortly the connexion will be made with Lothbury for the transmission of signals over the country. It is intended to place the contemplated great clock at the Palace at Westminster in galvanic connexion with Greenwich.

The Electric Clock in the West Strand was described in our Journal of last week, page 183. of last week, page 183. THE GREENWICH TIME-BALL AND SHIPS' CHRONOMETERS. (To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.) Sir.—Allow me to intrude on the space of your influential Journal by suggesting the importance of employing the electric wire as an adjunct ELECTRIC TELECI

ELECTRIC TIME-BALL AND CLOCK, WEST STRAND.

to the present time-ball, which has some serious inconveniences. In the first place, it necessitates a clear atmosphere, which in the vicinity of London is seldom obtainable; and, in the second place, requires personal out-door observation, whereas with the electric wire and the discharge of a piece of ordnance, the time might be known through the medium of sound. And the same method might be adopted at all our ports. A piece of ordnance has already been discharged at Dover by an electric communication with Greenwich, with the greatest precision. An allowance for the travelling of sound would be a simple matter.

Z. Y. X.

THE LATE JOSEPH W. ALLEN, LANDSCAPE PAINTER.

MR. JOSEPH ALLEN, whose sudden decease, on Thursday, the 29th ult., has caused so painful an impression, not only in artistic circles, but generally, was a landscape painter of repute, and with a marked style of his own. He was the son of a schoolmaster, and was born at Paradise-row Lambeth, in the year 1803. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and there acquired enough Latin and Greek to make those languages familiar to him. On leaving St. Paul's he assumed his father's



THE LATE J. W. ALLEN.

avocation as an usher at a school at Taunton; but the employment proved unsuitable to this then clever and vivacious young man; and his talent for drawing and painting having early developed itself, he returned to London, determined to launch into the artistic world on his own account, and at once became dependent on his brush. Unknown and unconnected, he had great difficulties to master, which he delighted to recount to his friends after he had obtained repute and position. He did not disdain to paint a blind; and used to say he did not think his most finished landscape ever produced so much fervent admiration as his imitation of a Venetian blind during this period of his probation; a specimen of this early demonstration of his ability may be seen in a coffee-shop at Mile-end. His deep and earnest love of his art soon carr ed him beyond this condition: his little fresh, green, and true bits of English nature began to attract the attention of the connoisseurs; and the late Colonel Ansley, Lord Northwick, Mr. Bransby Cooper, and Mr. Procter, and other men who judge for themselves, sought for these firstlings of his pallet. This was followed by the attention of the picture-dealers, so that the young artist found himself gradually obtaining a name. To live, however, it was necessary to paint hard, and he became for a time an attaché of a well-known picture-dealer. Here Allen acquired that knowledge of the old masters, and of the pecuniary value of pictures, for which he was remarkable; subsequent sales having often verified his accuracy of valuation in an extraordinary manner.

The talents of Mr. Stanfield and Mr. Roberts having almost made theatrical scene-painting a new art, and Allen having married, he for a time devoted himself to this branch of the profession, and became asso-

ciated with that eccentric genius Charles Tomkins; and also, for a time, with Mr. Stanfield. During Madame Vestris's first lesseeship of the Olympic Theatre, Allen painted most of the scenery; and as the fair lessee is remarkable for her excellent taste, Allen's talent was no doubt exemplified in this new field.

pio Theatre, Allen painted most of the scenery; and as the fair lessee is remarkable for her excellent taste, Allen's talent was no doubt exemplified in this new field.

The natural bent of Allen's genius, however, was to pastoral land-scapes; and he loved to give the homely scenes, the rustic cottages, the wimpling brooks, and all the characteristics that are peculiar to our land and climate; he therefore returned entirely to oil painting. As he proceeded, his talents rapidly manifested themselves, and he became noted as the best painter of a distance. His "Vale of Clwd," exhibited about ten years since, created a considerable sensation; and it certainly imparted to the beholder the dreamy, soothing, and enchanting feeling which the looking on a long line of country and a magnifecent distance ever affords the genuine lover of nature. This picture was purchased by an Art Union prize holder for three hundred pounds; and Allen repeated it in smaller dimensions twice for other liberal purchasers. His "Leith Hill," in the following Exhibition, was almost equally successful, and produced like results. Allen henceforth painted two or three large pictures every year, and became, as we have said, celebrated for the extreme delicacy and yet force with which he rendered his distances. It was, however, not only in this quality he excelled; the details of his pictures were true, and his lines generally beautiful and effective, and his skies are very greatly admired.

Allen took, as is well known, an active part in establishing "The Society of British Artists," and attached himself to it with a devotion which was perhaps more praiseworthy than prudent; refusing, latterly, to exhibit anywhere else in London. His works have, undoubtedly, joined with others, very greatly tended to give to the Suffolk-street Gallery the repute it possesses for landscape-painting. He was also Professor of Drawing at the City of London School from its foundation; and the liberal contribution to the fund raising for his family, made by the committ

mittee and the masters is the best testimonial of the estimation he was there held in.

Allen has left a widow and family of eight children to mourn his premature loss; and look to their father's friends and associates to rescue them from the miseries of extreme poverty. We are happy to hear that the unavoidable appeal to the public has been generously responded to; and that it is hoped a sufficient sum will be raised to place the widow in a way of bringing up and putting out he six younger children, who are solely dependent upon her. Less than a thousand pounds will, however, scarcely accomplish this desirable result.

The immediate cause of Mr. Allen's death was disease in the centre of his heart, for which he had been some time under treatment of an eminent physician, to whom he had been introduced by his excellent and distinguished friend Mr. Bransby Cooper.

It is understood that there will be a collected exhibition of our lamented landscape-painter's works. The accompanying Portrait of him—a very characteristic likeness—is from a drawing in the possession of his friend, Mr. Charles Marshall.

HARBOUR OF REFUGE, JERSEY.

HARBOUR OF REFUGE, JERSEY.

The natural advantages of the north side of the island of Jersey, for a naval station had often been recognised before the construction of a Harbour of Refuge near to this point was finally determined on. The northeast side, at St. Catherine's Bay, has, however, been preferred from its being naturally protected from the prevalent south-west winds by the high kills that surround it. The harbour works were commenced in 1847, the plan intended being to extend two arms from the projecting headlands on each side of the bay, leaving only an entrance for ships facing the east; the northern arm to be half-a-mile in extent from the shore, and the southern, one mile. The works at the south arm were suspended in 1849, since which time, the north arm has been carried on more vigorously; about 300 men being employed daily throughout the year. The northern arm is now \$20 yards from the shore, and will be completed in about two years' time. The space proposed to be inclosed for the harbour will be about 120 acres to low water mark; the average depth at low water spring tides being 28 feet, and at high water 63 feet, with good anchorage ground.

The foundation of the breakwater is formed of large and small stone, thrown from a height into the sea, from a projecting timber etaging; this is allowed to remain until the action of the sea has consolidated the mas, when the upright walls which form the quay are commenced from the level of low water; they are formed of large blocks of stone, from ten to fifteen tons in weight, procured from the quarries adioning to the breakwater. The ston is a conglomerate or pudding stone, hard and durable, and admirably adapted for the work. The quarrying is conducted on a very large reale, holes being bored into the rock 50 to 60 feet deep. One blast in 1849 brought down thirty thousand tons of stone, to effect which 9 cwts. of gunpowder were used. The faces of the quarries are more than a hundred feet in height, which gives the approaches an imposing effect. A large p

THE OPERATION OF THE "TICKET OF LEAVE SYSTEM" IN AUS-TRALIA.—The evil effects of transportation, especially under the ticket of leave system, upon the social life of the Australian (o onies are demonstratively illustraied by various items of news which reach us from time to time from that distant quarter, but by none are they indicated with greater clearness than by the last quarter, but by none are they indicated with greater clearness than by the last accounts from Victoria, where we find that a woman named Louisa Ferris, who was transported for cutting a policeman's throat at Bristol, having behaved herself in an exemplary manner while in gool at Van Diemen's Land, obtained a ticket of leave and almost immediately, atterwards cut another man's throat at Melbourne. She has been tried and sentenced to de-th. Again, the three principals in the robbery of £30,000 worth of gold dust from the ship Melson, in Melbourne Harbour, which we noticed a short time back, were London thieves and swellmobsmen, who having been transported, were, on their arrival in the colony, at the expense of the public, immediately liberated by means of a "ticket of leave," and, as might have been anticipated, at once commenced anew their nefarious pursuits. Their nam-s are John James, alias Johnson, James Morgan, and James Duncan. They, too, have been tried and found guilty, and sentenced to be again transported (this time to Norfolk Island) for life. Only £7000 out of the £30,000, however, have been as yet recovered of the proceeds of the robbery.

The New York Exhibition of the Industry of

THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—The Exhibition of R.w Materials and Produce, Margiactures, Machinery, and Fine Arts (including painings, sculpture, &c.), is to be opened in the city of New York, on the 2d day of May, 1853, in a building constituted a bonded warehouse, under the revenue laws of the United States, and erected in Reservoir-square, a site granted for the purpose by the municipal authorities, who have voted a sufficient police force for the protection of the building, and of the property which may be placed in 'the same. All foreign goods will be exhibited without previous payment of the duties. The association undertakes to pay the freight and insurance outwards and homewards, between the port of exportation in Europe and New York, as well as the fire insurance while in the Exhibition Building, on all articles sent through the agency in London; excepting on such of them as shall be sold or windrawn from the Exhibition, the freight and insurance sdvanced on which will be repayable to the association. It has been decided by the directors that prizes for excellence in the various departments of the Exhibition shall be awarded under the superintendence of capable and eminent persons. capable and eminent persons.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.—The Turin correspondence of the Gazette de Savoie refers to a great scheme of submarine telegraph extension. The lines at Charing-cross, as our readers know, are already connected with the French lines to Lyons, whence the corresponding wires will soon enable them to reach, by way of Chamberry, Turin and Genoa on the Mediterranean. From this latter point it is proposed that the Sardinian Gevernment should lay down a line to Spezia, whence the Submarine Company would carry it under water to the little island of Gorgona and across it, and then sgain under water to Bastia. The French Government, if this scheme be realised, will then take up the work, carrying the lines to Corsica, whence a great gutta percha tube will be laid to Cagliari, in Italy. From Sielly to the African coast is suprosed to be a practicable distance; and Sig. Bonelli, whose plans we are describing, proposes, when that shore is reached, to make Tunis a great telegraphic status, whence France would carry a system of wires to Bougie and Algiers, and England another system to Tripolis, Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez. SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.—The Turin correspondence

THE PRINCESS WASA.—The Lloyd of Vienna states that the marriage of Louis Napoleon with the Princess of Wasa has been postponed, but will take place. The only difference will be, says this journal, that the proclamation of the Empire will precode the marriage. According to the Lloyd the postponement arises from the advice given by physicians to the father of the lady, to the sixt upon delay, as her growth is not terminated; and from the fact of her mother having to undergo a surgical operation, and requiring the presence of her daughter. The Lloyd assures its readers that it has been resolved to convole the French Senate, and to obtain the decision of the people on the question of the Empire before the end of the year.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Doncaster, save Sherborne, is the only racing town mentioned in the catalogue of events to come off next week. The programme, to use a vulgar phrase, is "stunning" to look at, but is not likely to realise all that its plethoric appearance would justify us in anticipating. Thus, the St. Leger will assuredly be contested by a small field; so will the Champagne; and many of the other events are likely to suffer in a similar way from the succession of important meetings that commenced at Goodwood and closed at Warwick. Sherborne is simply a case of "diversions," and suited only to the yokels.

We have only two regattas, and both in the north: the first, on Monday, at Newcastle; and the other, on Wednesday, at Lochlomond.

The cricketers, like the aquatic fraternity, are approaching the end of their ether, their gatherings amounting to five only in number, with a proportionate diminution of interest. On Monday, there will be an All England match at Newcastle; on Tuesday, a Zingari contest with the Scottish gentry at Perth; and on Thursday, matches at Glasgow, Preston, and Esher.

TATTERSALL'S.

THUESDAY.—The only outlay of any amount was on the two favourites for the St. Leger, their partisans being pretty equally balanced in number and zeal; at the close, anything above 3 to 1 would have been taken about either. Closing averages:—

Even on The Reiver | 5 to 2 sgst Vindex GHEARY YORKSHIRE HADDICAP.

4 to 1 agst Knight of the Gar- | 6 to 1 agst Scarcerow fer | 6 to 1 agst Scarcerow | 5 to 1 agst Scarcerow | 20 to 1 agst The Friar 10 to 1 agst Lerrywhent 4 to 1 agst Daniel O'Rourke 9 to 1 agst Harbinger 7 to 1 _____ Trousseau

WARWICK RACES .- TUESDAY.

WARWICK RACES.—IUSBAY.

MATCH, 200 SOYS.—Chaffwax (Flatman), 1. Start (Marlow), 2.

The Racing Stares.—Ellar (Ashmall), 1. Bg by Idas (Wells), 2.

The GUY PRODUCE STARES.—Glenluce (Flatman) walked over.

The Leamington Stares.—Lady Evelyn (Flatman), 1. Hirsuta (Harding), 2.

The Castle Park Stares.—Pastrycook (Denman), 1. Eliza (Whitehouse), 2.

The QUEEN'S PLATE.—Cariboo (Flatman), 1. Hafed (Charlten), 2.

The Foal Stares.—Prince Rupert (J. Dockeray), 1. Br c by Gilbert nrney. 2.

Gurney, 2.
The Corintmian Stakes.—Bordeaux (Mr. C. L. Fox), 1. Forester (Owner), 2

WEDNESDAY.

The Selling Stakes.—b. g. by Idas (Wells), i. Isabella (Charlton), 2.

The Borough Handicap.—Corybautes (Charlton), 1. Romeo (Crouch), 2.

The Avon Stakes.—Charley (Charlton), 1. Clutra (Hughes), 2.

The Walburg Cup.—Teddington (Fistman), 1. Little Harry (A. Cowley), 2.

The Welter Cup.—Agis (Captain Little), 1. Clothworker, 2.

The County Stakes.—Gladiole (Ashmall), 1. Paddy Bird (Bates), 2.

The Town Plate.—Warwick (Treen). 1. Ephesus (A Day), 2.

The Scurry Hardicap.—Forester (Whitehouse), 1. Bordeaux (Marlow), 2.

The Great Warwickshire Stakes.—Hirluta (a groom) walked over.

CURRAGH RACES, COUNTY KILDARE.-TUESDAY.

CURRAGH RACES, COUNTY KILDARE,—TURSDAY.

The September race meeting at the Curragh commenced to-day, and was very numerously and fashionably attended. Amongst the company present were—the Marquis of Waterfort, Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., Earl of Cloumel, W. Quin, Esq., Loghloher; R. Brown, Esq., Ranger; Colonel Campbell, Major Bell, Captain Croker, Thomas Courtenay, Esq., Captain Johnson, Count Flemong, Captain Scott, E. Haworth, Esq., Captain Sham, C. St. George, M.P., M. Dunne, Esq., M.P., C. Captain Counter, Sanger, Captain Scott, E. Haworth, Esq., Captain Sham, C. St. George, M.P., M. Dunne, Esq., R. W. Whaley, R. Copperthwaite, George Watts, Esqrs., sen. and Jun., W. Dycer, N. Balle, Esq., &c. The following were the events of the day:—

The Scurry Stakes .- The Light of the Harem (L. Mahon), i. Lalage) G.

The Schrey Stakes.—The Deformed (W. Magee), 1. The Light of the Harem (Miler), 2.

The Anglesey Stakes.—The Deformed (W. Magee), 1. The Light of the Harem (Miler), 2.

The Schrey Cornythians.—Sister to Batteraway (Mr. W. Kennedy), 1.

Cockerow (Major Bell), 2.

TRADESMENS' REGATTA.—A series of excellently-contested races took place on Monday for Wentzell's annual presentations, at Lambeth. The prizes for the pair-oared races consisted, as usual, of two pair of silver oars; and, to add to the day's sport, the members of the Alliance Club rowed a four-oared match for a pair of silver oars and a rudder. There was a vast assemblage of spectators both on the river and shores, who appeared much gratified with the sport. In the final heat for the pair-oared races the boats came in in the following order:—Messrs. Lock and Walker (white), 1. Messrs. Bains and R. Clayton (stripes), 2. In the four-oared races the final heat was as follows:—Pink, 1. Yellow, 2.

A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.—A young man named Hugh Belfrage, a private in the 4th Light Dragoors, stationed at Norwich, has lately tecome entitled to about £500,000 by the death of a grand uncle, who had lett Sco.land about thirty or forty years ago, where he was a silk mercar, and settled in the West Indies.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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The news from the Cape, stating that the position of affairs was much the same as when the previous mail had been despatched, added to the heavy shipments of specie, partly to meet the payments upon the Austrian and Turkish loans, and the prospect of a decline in the stock of gold in the Bank of England, have rendered the Consol Market less active. It is tolerably evident, from the great extension of our foreign trade, and the immense demands upon the Bank for gold to invest in various new securities, such as steam navigation and mining companies, both home and foreign, together with the increasing wants of India, that we shall not have so great an accumulation of bullion in our coffers as was at one time anticipated. The great efforts now making by our monied and industrial classes to spread their wealth and labour in the most profitable markets favour this impression. Within the past jortnight nearly £800,000 has been forwarded from London to various quarters; whilst the imports, this week, have amounted to about £600,000, chiefly from New York and Mexico. The whole of the silver arrived by the West India Mail has been sold for shipment to Calcutta. The expert trade of the United Kingdom, as shown by the Board of Trade returns, is still in a flourishing state. During the month ending on the 5th ult., the value of the goods exported was £6589,168; and during the seven months ending as above, it was £40,138,560, against £40,512,056 in 1851, and £37,808,072 in 1850.

The whole of the Foreign Exchanges are still favourable to this country. It is, therefore, most probable that we shall continue to receive remittances in gold from New York, Paris, and Hamburg for some time. News has reached us from Vienna, to the effect that a new Austrian loan of £8,000,000 sterling is about to be negotiated; but it is proposed to raise the whole amount in Austria within twelve months from the present date. It is stated that the objects of the loan are to repay th

follows:—On Bonds, at from four to nive months' date, 14 per cent. interest per annum; on Bonds, at from five to eleven mon hs' date. 2 per cent; on Bonds, at one year, 3 per cent. The abundance of money in Paris seems to justify this step.

A notice has been posted in the Stock Exchange for a new Crystal Palace Company in Paris. The capital is £520,000, but a small proportion only will be reserved for England.

The dealings in the new Turkish Loan have been very large, at from 5½ to 9 premium. The first instalment has already been paid, and the semi-annual drawings, at which each bond will receive the high premium, or bonus, of £20 per cent, are a great inducement to apeculation. On account of the Mexican dividends, £72,000 dollars have arrived; yet Messrs. Barings have not yet been repaid the whole of the 800,000 dollars advanced by them to meet the dividends due in Jinuary last: the deficiency is about 85 000 dollars. Generally speaking, Foreign Bonds have commanded rather more attention, and the quotations have tended upwards. On Thursday Austrian Scrip was done at 5½ to 5½ prem; grazilian Small, 102½; Danish Five per Cents, 105; Equador Bonds, 4½; Mexican Three per Cents, 25½; Deruvian. Deferred, 65½ to 66; Portuguese Four per Cents, 3½ to 39½; di to, small, 40½; Sirdinian Five per Cents, 95½; Soanish Passive (Converted) 6; Turkish, Six per Cents, 7½ to ½ and ½ premium; Venezuela Three-and-a-Haif per Cents, 43; and Duich Four per Cents, 99. Chilian Three per Cents have been marked 74; Russian Five per Cents, 118 to 119; and Russian Four-and a-Haif per Cents, 104½.

Scarcely any change took place in the value of Consols either on Monday. Tuesday. or Wednesday, the leading quotation for the Three per Cents having been effected, prices rapidly irretuated, the Three per Cents having been effected, prices rapidly irretuated, the Three per Cents having been effected, prices rapidly irretuated, the Three per Cents having been effected, prices rapidly irretuated, the Three per Cents having been effected, prices ra

[SEPT. 11, 1852.

England, 46; Ditto, New, 13; Provincial of Ireland, 40; Union of Australia 50;; Union of London, 17.
Dock Shares have been somewhat on the advance. Commercial have marked 105; East and West India, 168; to 167; Southampton, 34; and Victoria Dock, 44 premium.

50½; Union of London, 17.
Dock Shares have been somewhat on the advance. Commercial have marked 105; East and West India, 168½ to 167; Southampton, 34; and Victoria Dock, 4½ premium.
Steam-boat Shares have commanded rather more money. Australian Royal Mail. 4; General Screw, 50½; General Steam, 29; Peninsular and Orientai, 84½ to 86; Royal Mail, 79 to 78. Shares in the new North of Europe Steam Navigation Company have been done at 3-16 to 5-16 premium.
For Railway Shares the demand has been rather inactive; and, on the whole, prices have shown a tendency to decline. The fluctuations have not been extensive. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6½ ex div.; Caledonian, 42; Chester and Holyhead, 20½; Eastern Counties, 11½ ex div.; Caledonian, 42; Chester and Holyhead, 20½; Eastern Counties, 11½ ex div.; Eastern Union, 7½; East Lancashire, 18½; Great Northern Stock, 79½ ex div.; Ditto, Haif A. Stock, 43; Ditto, Haif B. Stock, 119 ex div.; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 45½ ex div.; Great Western, 96½; Lancaster and Carlisle Thirds, 11½ pm.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 86½; Ditto, Fifths, 10½; Leeds Northern, 17½; London and Blackwall, 3½ ex div.; London and Brighton, 105; London and North-Western, 121½; London and South-Western, 93½ ex div.; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 29½; Midland, 77½ ex div.; North British, 30; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolver-hampton, 47½; Scottish Central, 78½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 70½; Shrewsbury and Chester, 19½; South Devon, 20 ex div.; South Eastern, 72; South Wells 37½; Thames Haven, Dock and Railway, 2½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 6½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 68; Ditto, Extensions, 12 ex div.
LINES LeaseD AT FIXED REWYALE.—Clydesdale Junction, 52½ ex div.; East Lincolnshire Guarantee, Six per Cent., 15½; East Lancashire, Quarter Shares (6 per cent), 9½; Great Northern, Scrip 6 per cent), 17½; East Lancashire, Quarter Shares (6 per cent)

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Very moderate supplies of English wheat have been on sale this week and they have chiefly consisted of new samples, in very moderate condition. Old qualities

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Very moderate supples of English wheat have been on sale this week and they have chiefly consisted of new samples, in very moderate condition. Old qualities have been scarce, and guite as sear; but new have commanded very little attention, on somewhat easier terms. Foreign wheats, the imports of which continue moderate, have sold slowly, and, in some instances, damp parcets have given way is per quarter. Mailing barley has moved off steadily, at late rates; but grinding and distilling serts have commanded leas and barret; parcels age in each parcet have given way is per quarter. Mailing barley has moved off steadily, at late rates; but grinding and distilling serts have commanded leas and barret; parcels age in each parcel have given way is per quarter. Mailing barley, 25c to 25c, 25c

Hohr, 308 10 aug; Shinda, 308 to 438 per barrel; French, 29 is to 36s per sack.

Seeds.—The general demand is in a sluggish state, and, in some instances, prices are a shade lower. American flouring, 19 is to 35s per barrel; French, 29 is to 36s per sack.

Seeds.—The general demand is in a sluggish state, and, in some instances, prices are a shade lower.

Linseed, English sowing, 50s to 55s; Baltic, crushing, 43s to 46s; Meditorranean and Odessa, 4st o 47:; hempseed, 58s to 46s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 9s; white ditto, 5s du to es 0d. Whiter Taros, 7s dd to 8s 0d per bushel English rappead. hew, 221 to 24s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 18 to 2s 10s; cituo, foreign, 47 0s to 27 lbs per ton. Rape cakes, £4 5s to £4 lbs per ton. Canary, 28s to 45s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 40s to 50; white ditto, 4s to 45 de per cwt.

Bread —The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 65d to 7d; of household ditto dit of 6 per wh lower.—Wheat, 44s 9d; barley, 28s 2d; oats, 20s 5d; ryo, 31s 3d states, 3th troas, 3ts od.

Ans. Stit cosa, 3ts od.

Ans. Stit cosa, 3ts od.

The period Weekly Average—Wheat, 41s 5d; barley, 7s 8d; oats, 20s; ryo, 30s; beans, 34s; pas 3ls 3d

Duties —Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; ryo, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea —Public sales of about 20,000 packages have been held this week. The biddings have ruled inactive, at late 8gures. Privately, only a moderate business is doing, yet prices are supported. Common sound congout sales and state of 1851.

Sugar.—Our market is firm and prices have advanced by the per own. Fine yellow Barbadces, 37s to 38s; midding to good, 33s 6d to 36s 6d; to we well and the second per own. Crushed stall, at 28s 6d to 29s per cwt. for English. The total clearances to the shi nat. were 4,17s, 500 owns.

Coffee —All plannation kinds are steady, and quite as doar as last week. Good ordinary native a quoted at from 45s 6d to 6s 6d per cwt.

Coffee —All plannation kinds are steady, and to 6s for fi

cearce.

Tallow—P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at from 39s 3d to 39s 6d for old, and 39s 9d for new.

There are sellers for forward delivery at 59s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 38s to 38 6d per cwt.

There are sellers for forward delivery at 59s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 38s to 38 6d per cwt.

There are sellers for forward delivery at 59s 3d per cwt.

Town 5F Petersburg are only 15,818 casks,

against 21,422 in 1851.

Oils.—Lins ed oil is steady, at 29s 6d to 30s on the spot, and 29s for forward delivery. All
the oils command very little attention.

Hay and Strate.—Meadow hay, 23 to 24 5s; clover ditto, 24 to 25 51; and straw, 21 13s to 21 3s per load.

Hay and Strate.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 55; clover ditto, £4 to £5 51; and straw, £1 13s to £2 3s per load.

Coals.—Davison's West Hartley, 15s 64; Tanfield Moor, 12s 34; Edon Main, 14s 94; Cowpen Hartley, 15s 64; Harton, 14s; Hetton, 15s 94; Haswell, 16s; Stowarts, 15s 94, Cas.op, 15s; Kelloo, 15s; Thornley, 14s 64 per ton.

Spiritz.—The demand for rum is active at bigher rates. Proof Leewards, 1s 54 to 16 64; and proof £as India, 1s 5d per gallon. Brandy has again advanced, and very old parcels are worth 6s 3d to 6s 10d per gal on. British-made spirits, 9s 8d to 9s 9d 6ash. Geneva, 1s 10d to 2s 6d, with a Finited quantity on offer.

Hops.—About 300 pockets of new hops have already arrived, and been partly disposed of, at from £5 to £8 per cwt. Ficking is now becoming general, and the duty is called £210,000. Yes; ing and old hops are very dull and lower.

Wool.—All kinds command scarcely any attention, and prices are almost nominal. Potatocs—Present rates as follows: Regents, 80s to 100s; Shaw's, 83s to 90s; inferior Smithfield.—The general demand has ruled steady, and prices have had an upward tendency.

tendency.

Beef. from 2s 6d to 4s; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 6d; lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 4d; veal, 2s 10d to 4s 2d; pork, 2s 10d to 3s 10d per 8ib to sink the offals.

Newpate and Leadenhall.—A fair average business has been doing in these markets, at

Wory fur prices:—

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s 2d to 5s 2d; veal, 2s 8d to 4s; pork, 2s 8d to 3s 8d per 8ib. by the Jarcase.

ROESET HERESET.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAUGUST, Norwich, builder. J COLE, Robert-street, Limehouse, victualler. G JÖHN-SON, late of Cambridge, and since of Poplar, coal-morchant. T BUKNIP, Newcasic-upon-Type, draper. J BUWERS, Worcester, grocer. T ROBERTS, Hunsiet, near Leeds, glass-bottle-maker.

boule-maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G M WHITEHEAD, Edinburgh, leather-meichant. H GASCOYNE, Glargow, wine-merchant. N MACCOL (deceased), Minefield.

TUESDAY, SEPT 7.

TUESDAY, SEPT 7.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 7.

4th Foot.—Licutenant-Colonel A It Trever to be Licutenant-Colonel, vice Gold. 17th: Licutenant D L Colthurst to be Captain, vice Thwaytes; Ensign R Emyth to be Licutenant, vice Colthurst. 4th: Ensign B 8 Hoskins to be Ensign vice Brackeabury. 50th: Licutenant-Colonel F Mainwaring to be Licutenant-Colonel, vice Toroxor. 67th Assistant Staff-Surgoon E W Bawtree, M to be Assistant-Surgeon E W Bawtree, M to be Licutenant, vice Macbean; UNATTACHED.—Licutenant W H T Patterson to be Captain.

UNATTACHED.—Licutenant W H T Patterson to be Captain.

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W CRABTREE and 8 SHEFHERD, of Bradford, iron-founders.

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SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

GPHILP, of Fife, millspinner. A SMELLIE, of Springburn, grocer. J M'NICOL, of Dumbarton, currier. A SPRUNT of Glasgow, merchant.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.
On the 4th inst, the Lady Dick Lander, of a son.—On the 1st instant, the Lady Mary Heod, of a daughter.—On the 4th inst, the Lady Caroline Garnier, of a daughter.—On the 3d inst, the wife of he Rey William Monigomery Beresford, of Mellifont Globe, county of Louth, Ireland, of a daughter.—On the 4th inst, Lady Brackenbury, of Shendleby Hall, in the county of Lincoln, of a son.—At the West Hall, High Leign, Cheshire, on Thursday, the 2d inst, the wife of Egeroto Leigh, Jun, Eq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES,

On the 6th July, at St Paul's, Mynpoorle, N W P, East Indies, by the Rev. P Kellner, George Jackson Christian, Esq. B C S, to Sophia Caroline Anna, eldest daughter of Charles Raikes, Esq. B C S,—On the 20th of July, at Frederickton, New Brunawick, Edmund Cornwall Legh Esq. 97th Regiment, to Julia, accond daughter of the Hon Neville Parker, Master of the Rolls of that province —On the 2d inst, Charles Garner, son of the late Sir Henry Richardson. of Chessel, Hants, to Caroline Seaborne, second daughter of the Rev C W Davy, or Heathfield Bitterne, and niece of Lieut-General Sir William G Davy, C B, K C H, of Tracy-park, near Bath —On the 7th inst, Thomas Robert Charles, eldest son of the Hon Baron Dimadale, of Camfield-place, Herts, to Jemima Anne, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Sir James Limo d. C B.—On the 14th ult, at Langriville Oy the Rev Pergrine Curtois, Vicar of Hemingford Grey, in the county of Huntingdon, assisted by the Rev William Robinson, Incumbent). Ludyi J Grön, Esq. of Copenhagen, to Ads, youngest daughter of Peregrine Samuel Curtois, Esq. of Wilham House, county of Lincoln.

DEATHS.

At Bramford Hall Suffolk, Lady Middleton, widow of Sir W Middleton, Bart, of Shrubland Park, in the 98th year of her age —On the 31 instant. Lieutenant-Colonel John Gordon Geddes, late in command of the 30th regiment.—On the 4th instant, at William Rectory, the Rev. William Wollaston Pym, M. A., aged sixty, for thirty-six years vicer of that parish — on the 3th instant, Merelina, wife of I W Bosanquet, Esq, and only daughter of the law Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Tindal, aged thirty-sevens.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

OYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-The STREET, under the management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN— This Theatre will OFEN for the season on SATURDAY NEXT, the 18th of SEPTEMIER, when will be performed a New Petits Comedy, called THE PKIMA DONNA; after which THE CORSICAN BEO-THERS. Fabien and Louis del Franchi. Mr. CHARLES KEAN. To conclude with the farce called A ROLAND for an OLIVER—The Box office will spen on Thursday next.

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most surprising performance sver beh ld, and their curious summersaults in the French vaniting set, nightly halled with applause, in
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Seven. Half-price at Half-past Eight.

Seven. Hall-price at Hall-past Eight.

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mnounced that the TYROLESE SINGERS (Golaus Rainer, Klier,
Vet-Rahm, and Mdle Margrieter) will have the bonour of girling
suit geweek, commincing on MONDAY EVERING and TWO MONNING CONCERTS during the
suit geweek, commincing on MONDAY EVERING BEPP.
13. being their last entertainmonts in Lendon before fulfilling some
proviocial engagements, and previously to their departs for the
culter Thal, in the Tyrol. Between the first and second arts of the
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20 For particulars, see bills of the day.

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PITABLE ESSAY —At a meeting of the Council of the National Anti-Corn-Law Legace, held in Newhall's Buildings, Manchester, on the 10th August, 1852, it was resolved to offer the De Lord of the State of

Nowhall's Buildings, Manchester, Aux. 30th, 1832.

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N EW SONG, "O YES! O YES! O YES!" O', the ORIGINAL CRIER. Composed by J W HOBBS, price 2s (sent postage free). Mr. Hobbs has sung this song at the Concerts of the Madrigal Union, during the recent tour, with such effect, that it has often been ealled for a thi d time. Miss Messent has also introduced it at the Concerts of the Surrey Zoological Gardens with great success.—DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

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worth the attoution of those who find shaving difficults.



STATUETTE OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.

STATUETTE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

THE model of this very interesting statuette of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, from life, by Alfred Crowquill, was shown at the soirée given by the President of the Insti-tution of Civil Engineers, at the close of last session. The likeness of the great original, and the unstudied life-like position of the figure, were the subject of general admiration throughout the evening; and we are happy to find its high

six wounded—a fourth part of the loss sustained by the whole squadron falling upon this ship. Nelson received only a few bruises.

The details of the casting we repeat from our Journal of the 21st ult. the weight of the relievo is about four tons; height, 14 feet; breadth, 13 feet 7 inches; and it was cast at the foundry of Messrs. Moore and Co., Baldwin's-gardens, Leather-lane.

THE ROMAN WALL OF LONDON.

One of the finest fragments of the wall built by the Roman colonists of Britain around their Londinium exists to this day upon Tower-hill; it is 30 feet high, and extends over a considerable length of ground at the back of Trinity-square. It was given up by the Corporation, some few years since, to be pulled down; but, owing to the interposition of the Woods and Forests, the relic has been respited to the present day; and and we are happy to find its high character has been appreciated by one of our leading art-manufacturers.

The statuette has been beautifully executed, in parian, by Messrs.

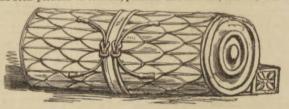
The statuette has been beautifully executed, in parian, by Messrs.



REMAINS OF THE ROMAN WALL ON TOWER HILL.

Samuel Alcock and Co., of Burslem. "The Duke" is represented as seen seated in the House of Lords; and in addition to the merits we have mentioned above, the dignified expression of the features is very characteristic. The work will, undoubtedly, become very popular.

vealed some of the original Roman masonry, which had been concealed by houses and other buildings. It was in excellent preservation, the facing stones quite perfect, and the rows of red tiles (such as are usually found in Roman walls) remained to the extent of two or three layers Close to this portion of the wall, and piled up to a considerable height, was a mass of cut and sculptured stones, which at some remote period had formed part of one or more buildings of magnitude such as abounded in Roman London. Some of these had been foundation-stones, others had been portions of cornices pilasters and columns, and one was the had been portions of cornices, pilasters and columns, and one was the



SCULPTURED END OF ROMAN SARCOPHAGUS, FOUND ON TOWER HILL.

half of a millstone in Andernach lava. The most attractive of these stones has been deposited in the British Museum. It originally formed part of a composition of very elegant design; it is five feet in length, and at one end is sculptured to represent a roll of foliage, bound round in the middle by a band and strings. Theother stones have been carried off to be used, it is feared, for building materials, like many similar remains found in the city in past years. The want of opportunities for their proper examination is to be lamented, as one of the larger flat slabs (upwards of five feet in length) is inscribed with letters, some of which are nine inches in length; they belong to a sepulchral inscription, of which only three lines (two of them incomplete) remain. It is extremely probable that at least other portions of the inscription are upon some of the stones found with this inscribed one, but, as they are now carried away from Tower-hill, there is but little hope of their being examined. The wall has shared a better fate, and has been enclosed. We have



INSCRIBED ROMAN STONE, FOUND ON TOWER HILL.

engraved it; with one of the fragments, part of a sarcophagus; and the incised stone, the letters on which were found by one of the workmen accidentally tapping it with his foot while eating his dinner. The size of this stone is 5 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 6 in., and 1 ft. 2 in. thick.

Great Rahway Project.—The Constitutionnel announces a railway project, which, if carried out, will be of great social as well as political importance. It is a scheme for connecting the three capitals—Paris, Lisbon, and Madrid, by means of a system of iron ways. The three Governments, described as vividly interested in the idea, have engaged to favour by all the means at their disposal the formation of companies willing to execute the works, and to guarantee, so far as each is concerned, the fulfilment of all the conditions stipulated for in the convention. The line is to run from Paris to Madrid, and from Madrid to Lisbon. This will be good news to the hosts of summer tourists whose vacation is confined to a few weeks, and to whom the south-west of Europe has hitherto been a sealed book. With such a road as is here announced, the Alhambra will soon become as well known as St. Mark's—the bull-fights of Madrid as the horse-races of the Corso.

DANISH ARCHEOLOGY.—On August 26th was held the usual quarterly meeting of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians. The Vice-President, Privy Councillor Wegener, exhibited drawings of three stone monuments at Thisted, in Jutland, one of which was a runs stone hitherto little known. Carle Seeve, Lector in Archaeology in the University of Upsale, afterwards read a sketch of some of the most remarkable antiquities in the Swedish island of Gotland, which is a perfect mine for the antiquary. It has nearly 100 ancient churches, most of them in excellent preservation, and abounding in magnificent sculpture, and all the rich forms exhibited by the architecture of the 13th and 14th centuries.

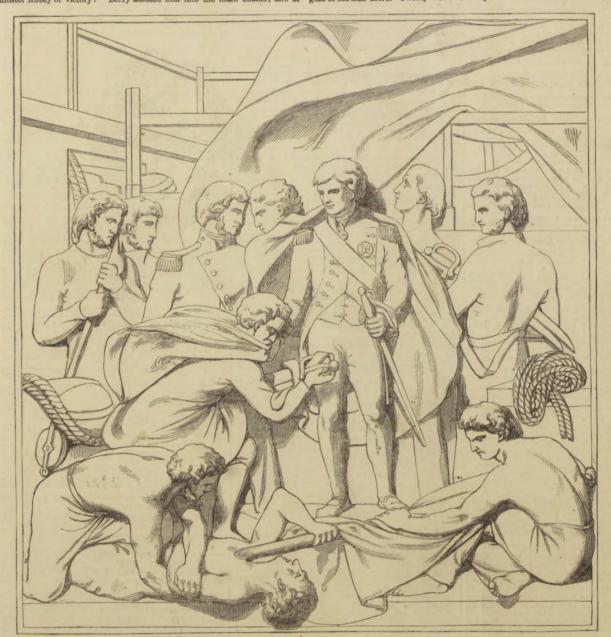
London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex., by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Satueday, Sept ember 11, 1852.

THE NELSON COLUMN.

AT length, we have the satisfaction to illustrate the completing bas-relief of the Nelson Column, in Trafalgar-square; namely, that which fills the western panel of the pedestal, facing Pall-mall. The design was commenced by Mr. Watson, after whose early death, the subject was completed by Mr. Woodington. It is an impressive scene from the Battle of St. Vincent, at which Nelson gave orders for boarding the San Joseph from the San Nicolas. The rest shall be told in Southey's words:—

It was done in an instant, he himself leading the way, and exclaiming, "West-minster Abbey or victory!" Berry assisted him into the main chains; and at

that moment a Spanish officer looked over the quarter-deck rail, and said they surrendered. It was not long before he was on the quarter deck, where the Spanish captain presented to him his sword, and told him the admiral was below, dying of his wounds. There, on the quarter-deck of an enemy's first-rate, he received the swords of the officers; giving them, as they were delivered, one by one, to William Fearney, one of his old Agamemnon's, who, with the utmost coolness, put them under his arm; "bundling them up," in the lively expression of Collingwood, "with as much composure as he would have made a faggot, though twenty-two sail of their line were still within gunshot." One of his sailors came up, and, with an Englishman's feeling, took him by the hand, saying, he might not soon have such another place to do it in, and he was heartly glad to see him there. Twenty-four of the Captain's men were killed, and fifty-



BAS-RELIEF OF THE NELSON COLUMN.-NELSON RECEIVING THE OFFICERS' SWORDS AFTER THE BATTLE OF ST. VINCENT.